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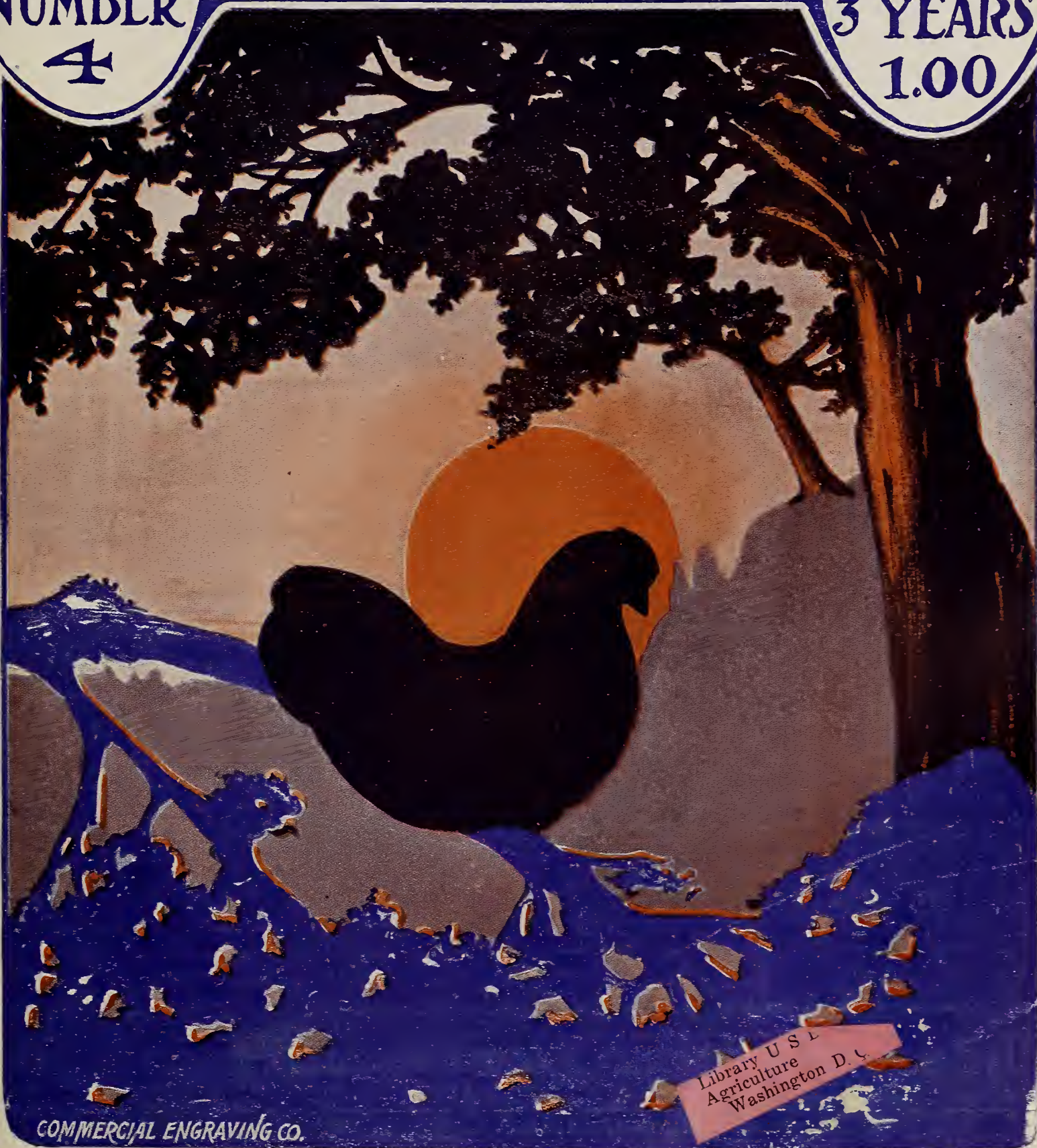
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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

VOLUME
10
NUMBER
4

SEPTEMBER 1913

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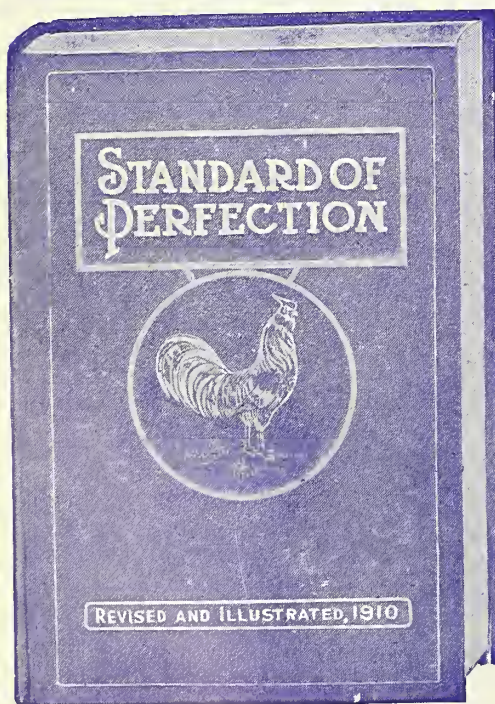
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IF YOU would like to have your friends read any special article which appears in The Industrious Hen, we shall be pleased to mail a copy of the issue containing the article, without charge, upon the receipt of your request. All we require is the name and address of your friend, the date of the paper, the title of the article, and permission to send a special subscription proposition, which, if accepted, will entitle you to a special reduced rate for your renewal when it becomes due.

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**Twice Told Tales**

Funny Sayings of Funny People

All He Got

"When I was a boy," says John, "there were seventeen of us at home. And being so many we had to eat at two tables. And it was always my luck to have to eat at the second table. And do you, know I was sixteen years old before I knew a chicken had anything but a neck."—Ex.

His Weakness

"So you have traded away your automobile?"

"Yes."

"Why, it was the latest model and I thought you were very proud of it?"

"So I was, but a man offered me a dozen yard eggs in exchange for it, and I never could resist a bargain.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

She Knew the Short Cut.

"How will you have your eggs?" asked the girl behind the lunch counter.

"With as brief an interval of time," answered the absent minded professor, "as possible intervening between the deposition of the oval spheroid in the indicated receptacle by the female representative of the common or barnyard variety of domestic fowl and the subsequent appearance of the same in the marts of commerce where congregate the"—

"All right," interrupted the girl. "I think I understand. Scramble three."—Chicago Tribune.

IN COURT

"Are you the defendant?" asked the judge.

"No, Boss," replied the man, "I ain't done nothin' to be called names like dat. I'se got a lawyer here."

"Then, who are you?"

"Why, I'se de gen'lemun 'at took de chickens."

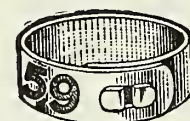
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Twice Told Tales

Funny Sayings of Funny People

DANDYLINES

He called her "Lily." "Violet," "Rose," and every other sweet flower that grows. She said: "I can't be all of those, so you must "Li'lac everything."

TAKEN OUT TOO SOON

Mrs. Newlywed—These hen's eggs seem very small this morning.

Farmer—Can't help it, lady.

Mrs. N.—Well, let my next ones stay in the nests a little longer.

NO KICK COMING

The fare at a certain boarding-house was very poor. A boarder that had been there for some time, because he could not get away, was standing on the porch when the proprietor rang the dinner-bell. Whereupon an old hound that was lying out in the sun commenced to howl mournfully.

The boarder watched him a little while, and then said, "What in tarnation are you howling for? You don't have to eat it." —September Lippincott's.

WANTED TO GET IT RIGHT

A traveling salesman died suddenly and was taken to his home in the West. His relatives telephoned the nearest florist, some miles distant, to make a wreath; the ribbon should be extra wide, with the inscription, "Rest in Peace" on both sides, and, if there was room, "We Shall Meet in Heaven."

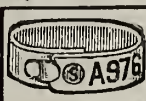
The florist was away and his new assistant handled the job. It was a startling floral piece which turned up at the funeral. The ribbon was extra wide and bore the inscription:

"Rest in Peace on Both Sides, and if There is Room We Shall Meet in Heaven."—September Lippincott's.

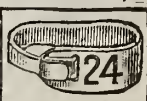
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EGGS THAT HATCH

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Editor, Author, Publisher, Breeder, President the Ancona Club; Vice-President Ancona Club of England; Vice-President Cattaraugus County Poultry Association; member International Ancona Club, and American Poultry Association.

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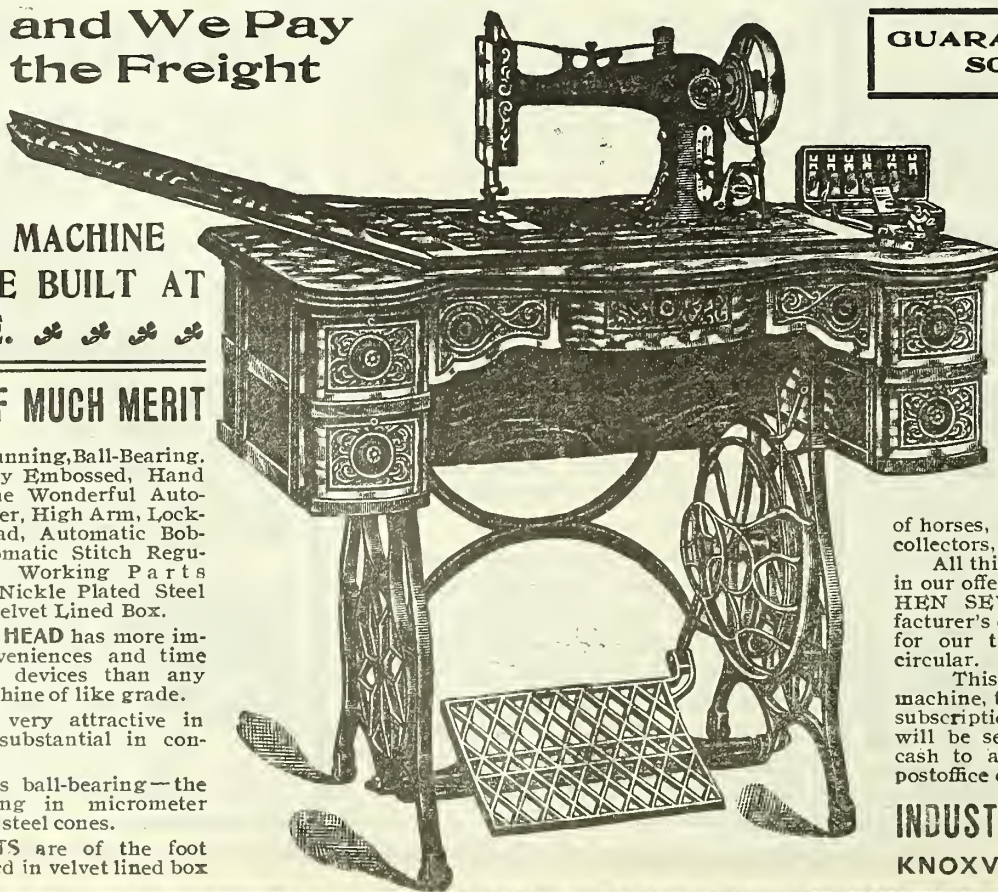
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**INDUSTRIOUS HEN COMPANY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Vol. 10

Knoxville, Tenn., September, 1913

(Whole No. 112) No. 4

Some Hints to the Amateur Exhibitor

By L. H. READE, Richmond, Virginia



THE SEASON of the year is here when one can hardly be the owner of a good grade of poultry without being interested in some poultry show, for all sections of the country are dotted with these exhibitions. The motives are varied, some men always aim for the best in whatever they undertake and enjoy putting their favorites alongside of good strong competition; a few

show for mere sport. Many believe in the show room as a great educational feature of poultrydom and support it with that in mind. And is true that the poultry show has been a vital agent in bringing up the standard of utility poultry throughout the country and putting the poultry business where it is today. Perhaps the majority of those who exhibit see the business advantage of exhibiting.

A Business Proposition.

Though a man's word may be as good as his bond, this is an age that has to be shown—in other words, the man that can prove that he has better goods than his competitor is the one who gets the business. It is a matter of no secrecy that an exhibitor who wins "the blue" at one of the larger shows of the country is practically assured of a good patronage as a direct result, if he has sufficient business sagacity to properly take advantage of his success and let the world know about it. A certain exhibitor on one occasion was informed of some splendid winnings that his birds had made, whereupon he exclaimed, "Tell the world!" This is just what the successful exhibitor does, for not only is he convinced in his own mind of the superiority of his birds, but has proof positive that his judgment is backed by that of persons whose knowledge and experience give weight to their decision. If the winner fails to properly advertise the fact his success is of no practical business value to him.

Idealism versus Drudgery

To many persons their daily work is a round of unpleasant, never-ending tasks, with a good deal of perspiration and not much inspiration. The only reward expected comes through the sum enclosed in the weekly or monthly pay envelope. Life is drudgery. The best way to rid one's self of this monotonous existence is to have something to work for—a goal to be attained—an ideal to work up to—an end in view.

There is a difference between the person who "raises chickens," and the "poultry breeder." It is true, no work

requires more careful and constant attention to the minutest detail, but the breeder also finds it worthy of his highest intelligence and skill, and obtains much satisfaction from the results of his efforts. One may have but a single pen and be as truly a breeder of thoroughbreds as he who has a flock of a thousand.

After the amateur breeder has fixed an ideal in his mind and obtained what he considers some good individuals, he naturally wants opinions of others and the comparisons with other specimens of like breed. To satisfy this desire he finds the poultry exhibition the most opportune occasion.

We aim to give in this article some hints that may prove of more or less value to the one who has had a limited experience in the show room.

Early Preparation

The more experience one has with show birds the more is realized the advantage of the early work. A long time before the date of the show the shape, style and carriage of the birds about the yard, as they conduct themselves naturally, should be considered. Those that appear to be superior specimens should be looked over thoroughly to see that a closer inspection bears out the favorable impression. The birds should be vigorous and in healthy condition or they will stand small chance in the show room. The legs and feet should be carefully examined, and should a case of scaly leg or bumble-foot be found it should be treated and thoroughly cured before showing. Each bird should be closely inspected for defects.

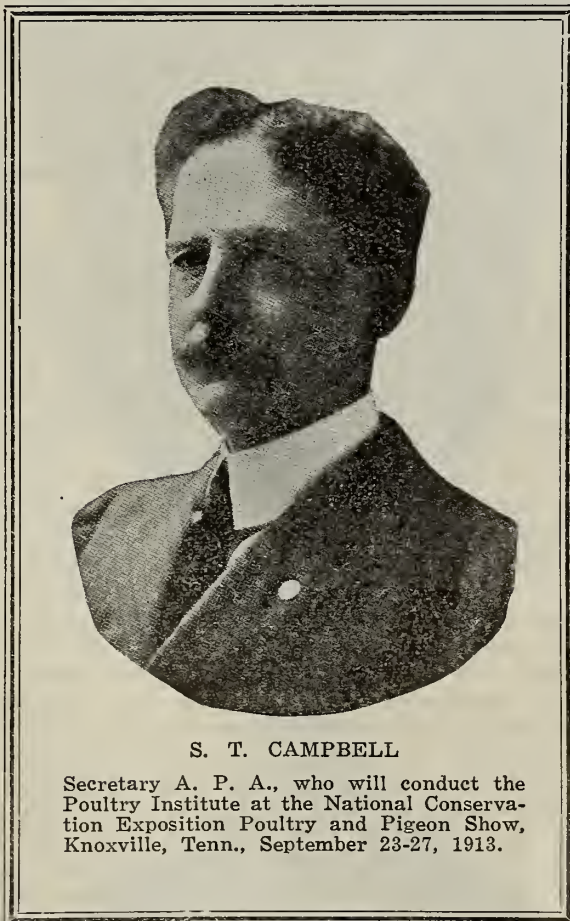
Common Disqualifications

It is very disappointing to have an apparently fine bird disqualified for some overlooked defect. It is cheaper and less mortifying to find the defects, and cull out the bird at home, than to leave it for the judge to do in the show room. The most common disqualifications, and

which appear in nearly every show room, are side-sprigs on the comb, stubs on the shanks or toes of breeds having smooth legs, and foreign color in the earlobes. It is often through carelessness in fitting birds than through lack of information that birds with these defects are shown. The stubs will sometimes be almost invisible on the shanks, or like fine down between the toes, but the quick eye of the judge will detect it at once and your bird will get no further attention except to be marked "disqualified."

Exhibit Intelligently

If one desires to exhibit he owes it to himself to do so intelligently. He should study his breed, and its perfec-



S. T. CAMPBELL

Secretary A. P. A., who will conduct the Poultry Institute at the National Conservation Exposition Poultry and Pigeon Show, Knoxville, Tenn., September 23-27, 1913.

tions and defects, especially those that would debar a bird from competition, and thus save himself the costlier lesson of experience in the show hall. At one of the large shows last year a bird was marked "disqualified for stubs," it was early in the season and many of the specimens were in poor feathers. The owner of this hen understood the judge's decision to mean that his bird was thrown out because of some broken feathers, and wondered why other specimens were not discarded for the same reason. This exhibitor, because he was uninformed in the matter, not only considered himself unjustly treated, but offered the bird for sale, believing that new feathers would correct the defect. If an inexperienced breeder purchased the bird he paid a good price for a disqualified specimen which would be likely to breed its defects.

The "American Standard of Perfection" is published by the American Poultry Association and furnishes all the information necessary in regard to the various breeds so that no exhibitor need be ignorant of the elementary requirements for successful showing.

Individual Care

After your bird has passed this examination satisfactorily he becomes a chosen specimen—a marked individual. He should be housed alone if possible, or where there will be the least chance for broken or pulled feathers, where the comb and wattles will be free from injuries, and where the plumage will not be faded and dulled by the hot sun. His feed should also be regulated to produce the desired weight. The old birds, especially, should have careful preparation to keep them in as good condition as possible. The fullness of feather is an important adjunct in giving good lines to the bird, as in the arch of the neck, the curve of the back, and the shape of the tail.

The person who can show birds in good condition at the fall shows is fortunate for many fine specimens are in such poor feather at these early shows that it is hard to judge them to advantage.

When the Bloom Is On

Every bird has a short period when it is at its best—when the "bloom" is on—when the plumage is most lustrous. With the old bird it is when it is furnished with its full set of new feathers and scales. The one that drops its feathers in the shortest period will look brighter and glossier in its new coat than the one that is slow in the moult. The young cockerel arrives at a time when his feathers are most brilliant and plentiful, his eyes are brightest, his comb is reddest, and his crow most exultant. Happy is the owner who can show him just at this time, for in a short time he will have passed this period of fitness and the plumage will begin to lose its gloss and the head its brilliant red. The pullet will be in her best show condition a few days before she lays her first egg. Her expression of vigorous life and health shows forth not alone in her lustrous plumage and bright comb, but in continual song and constant activity.

One who has had sufficient experience comes to observe that there are circumstances that have their influence in producing or retarding these conditions, and he may be benefited in preparing his show birds by making practical use of these observations. A young cockerel in good feather but lacking in spirit will sometimes assume an entirely new style and grace of carriage if made the head of a small pen. On the other hand, his development may be retarded by keeping him out of sight and sound of the females. If pullets are changed to new quarters it will often delay their laying, while a food rich in protein will cause them to lay earlier.

The Importance of Training

Another very important item which receives too little attention is the training of the birds. Those that are brought right from the range to the show room will be frightened by the confusion of sounds, by the crowds, by the handling and strange environment. The bird that has been cooped and become accustomed to handling and posing will have all the advantage, for he will act his best before the judge, while the merits of the wild, nervous fellow are difficult to judge fairly.

From the time that the bird is selected, efforts should be made to make it gentle. Avoid all movements that

will frighten him and handle him when feeding. Weigh him once a week, keeping in mind the standard weight desired, and feed accordingly.

Born Aristocrats

Some birds train very easily. Generations of aristocratic ancestors make an impression on the individual. We once raised a bird who seemed to feel more at home in the show coop than anywhere else. He would immediately assume a proud bearing and begin to pose when placed in the coop; he had a little trick that pleased the judges as well as all other observers. Whenever he was handled and returned to the coop it was his custom to turn to his admirers and give forth a long exultant crow, and as he was a first class bird in other respects it is needless to say that he was a constant winner for me. The last I heard of him he was still carrying off the "blue" for one of my customers every time exhibited.

Some birds seem to be very wild when confined in a small coop and it requires a good deal of time and patience to overcome this, but it should be done. These birds will immediately start for the back of the coop when approached and make a desperate struggle to get free. Never try to catch them under this condition. By feeding tempting morsels they will soon get to know there is no danger and that it is worth their while to keep to the front of the coop. A bird properly trained is ready to walk into the hands of the judge instead of putting up a desperate fight to avoid him. Occasionally hold bits of food rather high up in front of the bird in order to accustom him to take a good station when any one approaches the coop.

In posing the birds, a round slim stick may be used, or better yet, a regular judge's wand may be purchased. Approach the bird often, gently stroke along the back from the neck to the tail with the stick until he is quiet and gentle, then try stroking lightly with the forefinger under the throat, at the same time raising the head slightly at each stroke. In a short time you can place him in almost any desired position, and he is ready for the final touches before starting for the show. His legs and feet should now be thoroughly cleaned and rubbed with a preparation consisting of glycerine and alcohol, equal parts. White birds must also be washed.

Cooping and Shipping

The details of shipping should be carefully attended to. The entries should reach the secretary of the show in proper time as announced in the premium list. The coops should be plainly addressed, with conspicuous directions for their return, and sent so they will arrive in good season to be cooped before the final rush. The shipping coops should be strong and secure—those frequently seen at the shows are of every conceivable variety, from old boxes and crates to the latest patented coops. I believe it pays to have neat, uniform coops, as they will attract attention and speak a good word for your birds along the way. I have had several letters asking about my coops, and received a number of orders from railroad and express employes who saw my birds in transit. Before the birds are cooped for shipping they should wear a numbered leg band and a record should be made of the band numbers.

The show officials agree to take good care of your birds, but they are not liable for any loss, and occasionally exchanges or losses do occur and you then need your records to help straighten matters out. When your birds are returned examine them carefully at once to see if they are all there and in good condition. A good precaution is to wash their heads with a saturated solution of blue-stone (sulphate of copper) to prevent any cases of sore-head that might have been contracted at the show. They should be watered sparingly and turned into a good run.

There is always an advantage in attending the show if possible as this affords a better opportunity to introduce your winners to the attention of the public, and will also be a means of adding to your own knowledge. A real chicken fancier is always learning and always using his knowledge to further the perfection of his flock and the interests of his breed.

Become acquainted with the individuals of your flock, get real intimate with your best birds before show time, give them all the advantage of thoughtful preparation, and go in to win. Then, if you fail, try and learn why, raise your ideals a few notches and go at it again.

Double Mating for Exhibition Barred Rocks

By J. H. PETHERBRIDGE, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

"For Fools Rush in Where Angels Fear to Tread"



AM NOT willing to unreservedly admit myself a "fool," but I desired to forestall the other fellow in the use of the above quotation. In tackling the above question, I know I am treading on dangerous ground. Michael K. Boyer, in a few incidental comments on "Games" in the April number of the A. P. Advocate, stirred up a small, though lively, hornet's nest and

I may be inviting punishment far more severe.

However, as I do not, and cannot write, with the same authority and prestige that "Uncle Mike" does, I may escape chastisement as "a foeman unworthy of their steel."

H. B. Schwab, in the A. P. Journal, says, in the course of a recent article, "The successful breeders today of all varieties double mate their birds, so that this question, as many suppose, is not confined to the Barred Rocks." A. C. Smith, in his article on the "Barred Rock" in the "Country Gentleman," of August 16th, shows that the double mating of this breed was a natural evolution from the former practice of "selecting females to counteract the color failings in both sexes" to produce exhibition males and females of the same shade or color. "They must match in the show pen" was, and remains, "the iron-clad rule that the exhibitor must follow. And law for the exhibitor is law for the breeder."

Mr. Smith concedes that "the double mating system has been, and is, criticized by a few fanciers," but in my reading observations, the criticisms have all been along the line that the same uniformity of color in both sexes can be obtained by careful single mating, but I desire to advance a few reasons why the male and female Barred Rock should not "match" in color, and that a Standard that requires it is fundamentally in error and opposed to natural laws and the advance of this grand old breed in both utility value and true beauty. Some job, eh?

In my article in the August *Industrious Hen*, I inadvertently nominated myself a "philosopher," as my boy

pointed out when he read the paper and, doubtless, when he gets to this point his inquiry will be, "Dad, are you a fool as well as philosopher?"

Why should we have a standard that requires the same shade of color in both male and female? It is truly marvelous the success some of our Barred Rock breeders have attained in meeting this standard. But again, why is it called for? Is it because, as some claim, that a "matching" of color is the highest type of beauty? Is it because the pen of uniform color is more beautiful than the contrasting beauty of a lordly cock of lighter shade with his more subdued plumaged wives? In Nature "contrast" and not "likeness" is the law of beauty in the association of the sexes, from men to mice.

In field or forest, lake or moor, do we find among parti-colored birds a single species or variety in which the male and female are alike in color and markings. Is it any answer to say that the beauty of nature represents utility and protection—that the female is dressed in plainer garb to render her less conspicuous on the nest, and the male is decked in gayer colors to aid his wooing?

True, our domestic fowls no longer need the "protection" of inconspicuous plumage, but have we the right to assume the hen no longer cares about the feathering of her lord and master? Why not consult the hens and pullets about the shade of plumage they prefer in the cocks and cockerels? If not, why not? I haven't heard of the repeal of the law of natural selection.

I wish some breeder who has an exhibition male would try out a little experiment, that is if he can afford to take a chance on his prize bird. Place said bird in a yard with 12 to 15 hens and pullets and also place in same yard an equally good cock or cockerel, save that his plumage is too light to breed exhibition males and too dark to breed exhibition females, and note as the days go by which of the two

males is the more popular with the females? Furthermore, if a fight occurs, as it probably will, you can gather from the following, which bird my money is on.

"What's the fuss in the schoolyard, boy?" asks a passer-



NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION DIRECTORS' CUP

Given by the President and Board of Directors of the Exposition, and awarded to that exhibitor winning the greatest number of points, the exhibitor entering ten or more birds of any one variety, and points to count as follows: 1st prize, 5 points; 2nd prize, 4 points; 3rd prize, 3 points; 4th prize, 2 points; 5th prize, 1 point. Pen points will count double. Also two points allowed for each additional bird over ten birds. Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Bantams excepted. Competition open to the world.

by of the boy on the fence, and the boy answered, "Why the doctor has jest been aroun' examin' us and one of the deficient boys is knockin' the everlastin' stuffins out of a perfect kid."

For beauty, utility, vigor, docility, egg-laying ability, I love the Barred Rock. It is incomparable as a utility fowl, and there is no breed or variety better known or so universally popular. When I attend a poultry show, the Barred Rock alley catches me first and holds me the longest, but when I stand before the pen of Barred Rocks that has captured the blue, though, I take of my hat to the breeder. I regret his talents had not been utilized to produce a breeding pen of Barred Rocks instead of only an exhibition pen.

What are the thoughts and desires of a novice when he stands in admiration before such a pen? He sees a beautiful family of fowls and wishes he might own such a pen of birds, not for themselves, because he knows their span of life is brief at best, but not knowing that an exhibition pen and a breeding pen are not one and the same (as they should be) he credits them with the ability to reproduce their kind. His admiration would change to wonderment only, if he were told that an exhibition pen cannot breed exhibition birds. And many a novice has bought an exhibition pen with a very natural misconception that they would give him a standard colored flock and later cursed the breeder, although his maledictions more justly belonged to a standard that rendered such contratemps possible.

I respectfully submit whether a standard that awards first prize to a male and female bird, that when mated to each other, cannot reproduce themselves in their chicks, is not inconsistent and indefensible?

I cannot conceive of a poultryman, whether a so-called utility breeder who has creditable ambition to keep his flock as near "standard" as he possibly can economically, or a fancier who must breed birds meeting standard requirements resorting to double-mating, unless it were, as it is, imperatively necessary.

The gospel of conservation is a justly popular theme on every rostrum today. The artificial necessity of double-mating is a flagrant violation of the law of conservation, the elimination of waste.

"Nothing is lost here but the squeal "declares the pork packer," are you as economical in the conduct of your business? "More so," responded his visitor, "I'm in the lumber business, we don't waste even the bark." And yet, in the breeding of Standard Barred Rocks we know we must discard at least one-half of the hatch in both cockerel and pullet matings. One of the doctrines most forcibly impressed and oftenest reiterated by the poultry press, is the necessity of frequent rigid "culling" of our flocks. Is not the loss sufficiently high in legitimate "culling" without this voluntary addition thereto?

True, from the utility standpoint of meat and egg production, these too light and too dark plumaged birds are not "culls" but are they not a serious menace and stumbling block to the expressed desire of the A. P. A. and their subsidiary associations to bring the average poultryman's flock nearer, year after year, to standard requirements.

Of the several million raisers of poultry in the United States, only a few thousand at present care whether their birds meet these requirements or not, but it is right at this point that poultry associations and fanciers should recognize that their duty and opportunity lies. It is up to them to create a demand among these indifferent millions for thoroughbred and standard fowls to replace the dunghills and cross-breeds. There should be no two standards; no conflict between utility and fancy. The utility man must recognize that type and color cannot be maintained except through the skilled effort and knowledge of the fancier—and the fancier and specialist must supply to their utility customers not only type and color, but also vigor and productiveness.

I trust this communication will hurt no one's feelings. I have made some plain, and possibly radical, statements, but I've endeavored to be courteous and confine myself to deductions from nature and facts that are well known to us all. Personally, I would have enjoyed discussing the subject at greater length from the viewpoint of theory, but in closing will only throw out one little thought along that line.

We do not all interpret facts in the same language; identical occurrences convey different lessons to each ob-

server; needless to say, in the realm of theory our deductions differ even more widely. But thanks be to the American ability to give and take without any resultant Balkan scrap, our free discussion of our several points of views results in the discovery often of the happy medium, in which the truth lies sleeping, until our scrapping wakes her up.

The Standard has been met; successful breeders of the Barred Rock are exhibiting and offering male and female birds that do "match in color." This represents a wonderful achievement in breeding and it is no reflection on these breeders if we wonder whether, in obtaining what they so successfully sought, in attaining the goal of their honorable ambition, the Barred Rock breed, as a great utility breed, has won more than lost? The law of compensation says for very gain there is a loss. Are breeders sure that in producing male and female Barred Rocks with plumage to match in color and barring, they have not also "matched" other male and female characteristics?

We don't want a crowing hen or a cackling rooster, or a militant suffragette for a wife. There has been much complaint of late years of the infertility of eggs bought for hatching and the lack of vitality in the chicks. Some causes for this condition we know, and knowing can correct. But in more cases there seems to be no explanation for the absence of fertility and vitality, and in our search for the remedy might it not be well to investigate whether we haven't overstepped the mark in our breeding for color, and in our success given in exchange attributes and traits in the male and female that the poultry industry cannot long prosper without?

(Editor's Note: The foregoing article is printed this month by special request. The question of double mating presents some very interesting features, and is debatable. We do not invite heated controversy, but our columns are open for the presentation of honest views on this as well as other subjects of interest to our readers.—E. M. G.)

A Remedy For Scaly Legs

Scaly legs, a disease confined to the legs of poultry, is unsightly and injurious. It will, in bad cases, stop laying and produce both lameness and soreness. If a brood hen is affected with it, the young chicks will at once become inoculated with it, and it will soon destroy both the smoothness and color of the shanks. As it is infectious, it soon spreads throughout the flock, to avoid which stringent measures must be adopted. It is said to be caused by a parasite which works between and under the scales or tarsi until the outward covering of the shanks is ruined, often forming great and unsightly bunches. It is caused or produced at first by unclean poultry houses and filthy and damp yards and runs. The best remedy that we know of is to furnish clean yards, and when there is evidence of the malady's presence, after thoroughly washing with soap and water, anoint with a mixture made by adding one ounce of flower of sulphur and ten drops of carbolic acid to three cups of sweet oil. Apply with a cloth as occasion demands. Young and growing chick, if this be frequently applied, will grow up with smooth and bright legs.—Poultry Press.

Sell the hens. They have completed this season's work by this time and are not laying enough eggs to pay for their feed and care, and you are keeping them at a loss and it is essential to watch every opportunity to curtail your expenses to make a profit from your poultry. Prices are higher now than they will be again this year. Plenty of young stuff will come on the market soon; does it not seem the part of wisdom to sell the hens as they get through business? It is not likely that the hens older than one year will come back to the lay, but do you know the old ones? Or do you know the young ones that are worth keeping through several months of idleness? Cull out all that are not worth keeping.

Another advantage of culling now is the added house room the young stock will have, and the house room on the farm is always scarce. No business can support loafers, and everything on the place not laying eggs (this includes roosters), or not putting on flesh, the young, growing stock, should go to market, week by week.—American Poultry Advocate.

The Wonderful Egg and Its Food Value

By MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammonton, New Jersey



WITHIN the limits of an egg shell are found every element necessary to the support of man. The nature of the food eaten by the hen creates the flavor, the color of the shell having no bearing whatever in the matter. Over \$2,000,000 worth of eggs, it is estimated, are imported into this country each year. The relative weight of an egg is, shell and lining material, 106.9; albumen, 604.2; yolk, 288.9; one-half the egg is nutriment. The nutriment of meat is rated, at best, as only one-fourth. Consequently, one pound of eggs, in nutriment value, is equal to two pounds of meat.

The average weight of a dozen eggs ranges from 15 to 24 ounces, but single specimens have been known to weigh four ounces each.

Ten years ago Collingwood estimated that the hens of the previous year, packed inside the shells of the eggs, in round numbers, 650 tons of water—sufficient to fill a canal one mile long, 20 feet deep, and 300 feet wide. The shells required to hold this water contained 110,000 tons of lime. An acre of corn requires about 300 tons of water during the growing season to produce a full crop. The hens of the country that year put enough water into their eggs to irrigate over 2,000 acres of corn.

According to a large number of analyses made of domestic eggs at the various agricultural stations, an egg weighing two ounces has the following percentage of compositions: Shell, 10.5; water, 6.6; fat, 9.3; and ash, 0.9. A side of beef contains on an average about the same percentage of protein but a larger percentage of fat. Eggs belong to the nitrogenous group of foods, and would naturally and quite properly be combined in the diet with material supplying carbohydrates (sugar and starch) such as cereals, potatoes, etc.

There is four per cent less of protein, and six per cent less of fat in eggs than in sirloin steak; half as much protein and one-third as much fat as in cream cheese; twice as much protein and ten times as much fat as in oysters. Fuel value: About one-third that of rich cheese, and two-thirds that of beef. It is the protein or nitrogenous matter that builds up and repairs the tissues of the body, while the fat supplies energy.

It has often been claimed that the white of an egg is

pure albumen, but that it also contains phosphoric acid and sodium chloride, or common salt, has been proved. The fatty part of the egg, also phosphorous, calcium magnesium, potassium and iron, are contained in the yolk. There is also sulphur in the egg, which, no doubt, accounts for the dark stain left by eggs on silver.

Medical science says that eggs, when raw, are more quickly digested than cooked ones. Soft boiled, roasted and poached eggs are more easily digested than when fried or hard boiled. The stomach will digest a raw egg in from one and a half to two hours. Soft boiled and roasted eggs require from two and a half to three hours, while hard boiled or fried eggs must be allowed from three and a half to four hours for digestion.

Eggs should be held in a rack, end down, so that the air can strike them, and they should be turned every other day. They keep best in a room or cellar where the temperature ranges between 40 and 60 degrees.

Years ago the Boston market received quite a reputation for their green goose, owing to the style of carcass and the manner of dressing them. The tail and wing feathers, and a ruff around the neck were allowed to remain. Ever since then geese dressed in that style are termed "Boston Geese."

Great size of abdominal pouch in a goose indicates great age, a fact that is useful in purchasing breeding stock.

Eating goose at Michaelmas was a very early custom in England, for as far back as the 10th year of the reign of Edward IV (1471) John de la Haye was bound to render to William Barnaby, Lord of Lastras, in the county of Herford, for a part of the demesne land, one goose fit for the Lord's dinner on the feast of St. Michael, the Archangel.

The turkey crop hatched previous to June 1st, should attain good growth by the last of November, the cock birds reaching 10 to 12 pounds.

The turkey is not fully matured until two years of age, and is in his prime at three years, and nearly as good as ever at four years old. It is, therefore, a mistake to sell off all the older birds and retain the young ones for breeding.

There are a number of "Dont's" that should be observed by shippers of market poultry: Don't ship bony, skinny stock. Don't ship half-picked, flesh-torn poultry. Don't



Donated by L. B. Audigier, Managing Editor of The Industrious Hen, and given for best pen of birds in show, all varieties competing, Turkeys, Water Fowls, Pigeons and Bantams excepted. Competition open to the world. National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show, Knoxville, Tennessee, September 23-27, 1913. This cup is 17 inches high.

ship to every strange house that solicits your consignment. First look them up; investigate the references. Don't ship dressed stock in any old box that may be handy. It pays to use clean, fresh boxes, using care and neatness in packing. Frequently the buyer is present when the box is opened, and a sale spoiled because of the packing. Don't pack poultry after dressing until all the animal heat is out. Don't let some little market fluster cause you to change houses. Get a good, solid house and stick to it. That keeps the commission man interested in retaining your trade, and oftentimes he will pull you out of a hole caused by a glut. Don't fail to carefully inspect your shipment before closing the box. Put in the memorandum on your bill head, showing the count and other data. Keep a duplicate yourself, thereby saving much annoyance and frequent loss. Don't chase off into a new market with untried people just because of a possible temporary advantage. Nine times out of ten you will lose. Don't fail to notify your commission house before, or at the time, you ship, and give full data, so he can know what is coming, and can prepare to handle it rapidly.

Shippers of live poultry should never use coops which are too small to carry the poultry properly. Poultry arriving in a cramped and wretched condition will not command satisfactory prices, and furthermore the commission man is apt to get himself into serious trouble with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals unless the stock is removed immediately into other coops, and these are not available at all times.

Careful breeding, proper feeding, and the right kind of care, will produce heavy laying in any breed.

The first eggs of the brown-egg layers are generally of a good color, but as the hen increases her laying she decreases the amount of color, owing to the gradual loss of the pigment which colors the eggs.

Professor Dawley says that chemical analysis of different grains show wheat to contain a larger amount of

albumen than any other grain. Therefore, it is the grain to make the base for egg-producing food.

While meat is an excellent food for egg production, on account of its nitrogenous quality, there are a number of other foods which also are high in nitrogen, among which may be found linseed meal, malt sprouts and gluten feeds.

It has been found best to salt the morning mash, but not more than one ounce for 100 head of stock should be used. Dissolve the salt in hot water with which the mash is moistened. In this way it will be more evenly distributed.

Overgrown fowls are no better in any particular than those of normal size. The breeding, care and selection designed for increasing size had better be devoted to the development of laying qualities and table quality instead of quantity.

According to the Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada, the composition of the average poultry manure is as follows: Water 66 per cent, nitrogen 2 to 8 per cent, phosphoric acid 2 to 5 per cent, potash 8 to 9 per cent. This analysis would place the value per ton at \$5 to \$8.50.

Ireland is the greatest poultry growing country in the world. It is far ahead of France, though we have always adopted the latter as the leading country in this industry. Ireland, with a population not quite 5,000,000, has 14,000,000 fowls, while France, with a population seven times greater, has only 40,000,000.

James Rankin says he never sold a broiler in his life, for the reason that the broiler age is just the time when all the danger of mortality has passed. The last two or three pounds can be put on much cheaper than the first. Whoever raises beef or pork knows that this is so. He holds his chickens until they are four and a half months old.

The Value of a Business Man's Word

By S. P. PORTER, Mallet Creek, Ohio



HERE is a commercial value on every man's word, especially the business man, and men dealing largely with strangers. This value on our own word is not measured by ourselves, but by the other fellow, the man with whom we transact business of any kind; no difference whether it be a matter of a few dollars or of thousands, we measure the other fellow and he measures us by the way promises and agreements are lived up to. Now we can't afford to get the notion into our heads that we are so good that the public will overlook a broken promise occasionally, not a bit of it. No, the public is not supposed to know any private circumstances, but they take us as they find us. If we are found not good in keeping our promises, the public will at once cut us heavy on that section, perhaps five points; at least it should be that much.

Then if we should get another slash on punctuality and a few cuts on minor points, we are placed below 90 per cent, making us known as not first-class men to deal with. Can we, as poultry fanciers, afford to put ourselves in danger of a five-point cut for not keeping our word? No, not for a single instance. We do not mean to say that poultry boys are troubled severely in this section, neither do we wish to have you think that they are all free from this defect, but quite the contrary.

Let us say a word to the purchaser. When you find a breeder that keeps his word with you, stick to him, but in so doing, don't forget that you, yourself, are half in every business transaction with him, and that you, too, must keep your word or promise if mutually good business relations are to continue. If you have agreed to take a pen of birds of him, don't try to excuse yourself out of it, or tell him you have changed your mind. No, no, you can't afford to do this. Now to illustrate, we will men-

tion some personal experiences of the writer. About two months ago we received an inquiry for a dozen birds, wanted description and prices at once (big hurry). We answered by return mail, saying we would hold birds for his order a few days, and we did hold them ten days, but no answer either way (big hurry). In two weeks we received a letter saying if we still had the birds to hold them for him and wire him at his expense and he would forward draft on receipt of same. This we did, but no draft or letter came until ten days had gone; then we received another letter (big hurry) saying he had been detained by a big land deal, but that he hoped we still had his birds for he wanted them very much, and to wire him at once (big hurry) if we still had them, and he would send check at once, and as we still had the birds we sent the wire, and that closed the incident, for we never heard another word from him (big hurry). Now we have this man measured or scored, and we gave him a heavy cut on reliability, and truly disqualified him on general principles. This we were obliged to do, though in his letters he took special space and time to tell me that he was a very busy man, in the real estate business, transacting millions of dollars worth of business yearly (big hurry) and had little time to devote to chickens.

Another party asked price on eight hens and a cock bird. We gave it and received card saying: "Forgot to say it is single combs I want. If this is what you breed, reply at once, and I will forward order by return mail." We sent a card and received one by return mail, saying, "I have changed my mind and bought close at home."

Now we ask the question, "What is your word worth?" Keep its value way up boys, and let the world know your word is your bank, and must be kept above question.

Ability brings big money in the commercial market, and the young man who is able to offer ability to the commercial world, nicely wreathed with reliability, bedecked with punctuality has a fortune that cannot be stolen.

Getting Results in the Poultry Industry

By ROBERT A. HARRISON, David City, Nebraska



THE READERS of The Hen are to be congratulated on having a medium which gives so specifically and fairly the two sides of the great industry—poultry raising. Some there are who are led blindly into the work of raising chickens, and there are others who continue to follow the faint hope that some day the high road will be reached. The open facts in the poultry

business are what we need as a guide in getting the much desired results.

There are a number of general laws running the whole course of chicken raising which need to be thoroughly understood before the desired returns can be obtained. In reality breed counts but little. Yet there comes a constant clamor for certain of the various breeds. Each poultry show bears evidence that there are numerous kinds of full-blooded birds which have the excellency sought in poultry breeding. Much is said and written on balanced ration, yet no two successful poultry breeders use exactly the same methods in feeding. Certain elements or properties in food alone are essential. Volumes of material appear each year upon the subject of disease, yet the really successful chicken raisers combat the dangers of disease before disease overtakes them. Prevention alone is the safe method of treating chickens for disease. Each season brings some new emphasis upon methods of housing, and no subject in the general care of fowls gets more attention than the buildings in which chickens are kept, yet there can scarcely be said to be any type of house prevailing among the great poultry raisers. Certain general necessities in the protection of fowls are all that the subject involves.

Important Matters

No breed, balanced ration, cure for disease, house or method of poultry culture laps the great difference between failure and success with chickens. The personal element outweighs all the subjects upon which so much is written. The genius of doing things is inbred and cultivated in the man who undertakes and succeeds at the tasks of poultry raising. And were all the truths involved known to the casual

thinker the fundamental secret of success would be found in the personal make-up of the individual. Some people never do anything poorly. The disposition toward thoroughness, accuracy, regularity and mastery are too vital in the measure of men to be ignored in poultry raising. The influences of our day are not favorable toward the end of making accurate and consistent thinking. The unrest and fever of getting gain drives the average man past the very things which make for success. The conservative elements of good business methods are not in proportion with ambition. No industry involves the personal elements of regular action together with the free scope of a man's powers that are necessary in the course

of the poultry business. An absorbing personal interest plays a wonderful part with those who succeed. Work, the untiring kind, that never knows defeat, is the pearl of the great price in the make-up of a poultryman. Few people embody all these elements all the time. Indeed, few there are in any undertaking who have these very essential qualities of the successful chicken raiser. Yet there are degrees of success, and the possibility of adaptation which may be cultivated. Here is the hope of every would-be poultryman.

Some Facts

There are certain conditions in the care of fowls to be met. The means and methods are published broadcast over our land. Secrets are few, while the essentials are almost self-asserting to the eye of the natural poultry raiser. An understanding of the fowl is better than a diploma from any volume of printed or imparted facts. A sympathetic response to the nature of the chicken is the best guide for the coveted results in poultrydom. No man wins without it. Facts and figures, rules and regulations are to the nature-guided poultry raiser but the visible results of his feelings put into effect. No system can be imparted with a written guarantee.

No set order or method of procedure are the things most needful. The open eye, the willing hand, the balanced mind, the heart to do are the guarantees in successful chicken raising. They alone get results.

Dry picked poultry will stand longer shipments than those that are scalded.

Executive Committee, National Conservation Exposition Poultry and Pigeon Show



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Eliminating Brassiness in Plumage of Fowls

By E. G. WARDIN, Charlotte, North Carolina



RASSINESS in plumage is probably the worst defect breeders of White Leghorns as well as other white fowls, have to eliminate. Nothing shows the breeder's flock to a greater disadvantage than to have his pens headed by brassy male birds. Customers visiting his yards are very apt to turn down stock and go elsewhere for their eggs and breeders, while if his pens are headed by pure white males, the prospective customer will undoubtedly place his order with him, for the white males make the entire flock look fifty per cent better than if headed by brassy ones.

We cannot hope to eliminate this brassiness from our stock if we persist in breeding these brassy males, for I am of the firm belief that a brassy sire will never produce a pure white one. Some years ago the writer had a very fine male that was strong in standard requirements, with the exception that he was brassy. To this male some of the whitest females that we had were mated. This was simply an experimental mating. In the fall of the year, as the cockerels from this mating matured, it was found that every one showed the same defect as the sire, some worse than the sire. Again, we cannot hope to eliminate this brassiness unless we practice close selection to color. We must use only those males that are pure white and in a few years we will find the brassy males becoming less.

For several years the writer has been breeding White Leghorns and White Wyandottes and during that time only stay-white males have been used for breeding, with the result that last season, from over fifty males raised, only two were brassy.

White fowls may be classed as follows: 1st, those that have brassy surface color. This class of birds have no chance in the show room, and are only good for utility. 2nd, those that have white surface color and have very creamy undercolor. These usually have very yellow skin, legs and beaks. 3rd, those that have both pure white surface and under color. This class make ideal show birds and breeders. A male bird of this class is sure to breed a large number of white males, as well as females. Feeding influences color, also, to some extent. Young stock that are raised on yellow corn are very likely to show creaminess in the quills, notwithstanding they may be from white parents. A mixture of ground oats, one part ground white corn, one part, and wheat bran, three parts, beef scraps, one part, mixed and fed dry with plenty of shade in the runs, will whiten the quills. It is far better and cheaper to throw out the brassy stock and breed the pure white kind if we wish to breed good show stock and have a flock that it is pleasant to look upon.

While we all like to have and show strictly white birds, many have gone to the extreme in bleaching their fowls for the show room, until they are a chalky dead white; yet our judges seem to prefer them to the natural white and will place them over a really good bird that has not been faked. I consider birds that have been bleached just as much in the fake class as a black fowl that had a partially white feather in some section and that white in feather had been colored with ink or some other substance, and we all know that a bird so treated would be thrown out of the class and the exhibitor be debarred from further showing. The American White Wyandotte Club, which has a very large membership, has almost unanimously declared themselves opposed to bleaching in any form, and those few who have not so declared, claim they are obliged to bleach because others do it, but would be glad to discontinue the practice if all exhibitors would.

Therefore, as the writer sees it, it is the duty of officers of poultry shows, to be held the coming season, to announce to the judges not to place an award on a bleached bird, and to the exhibitors that the practice will not be tolerated. They should take a firm stand, and the practice would soon be abolished.

WARDIN'S NOTES

It is a good idea to make your plans for a supply of cabbage and clover or other green food for next winter. If you don't you will regret it.

Shippers should think of their customers' pocket book and use light coops. Strength is also necessary, as it is claimed that express agents have no conscience. A trio of birds lost by the wayside is an expensive luxury.

Don't look for the perfect hen; she doesn't grow, but get as near perfection as possible.

Don't be at all alarmed by the cry of "over production." While the market may be glutted with poor stock, a breeder of first-class standard birds can always sell them and also eggs, to eager buyers at good prices.

Crowded houses, brooders or coops will result in death to some of the inmates. Better enlarge your capacity or hatch fewer chicks.

Forced eggs will sell for market prices, but will not develop into healthy chicks. Natural stimulants are advisable, but artificial forcing often ends in death.

How to Increase the Consumption of Eggs

IT IS a fact that twice or three times as many eggs would be consumed by the people of this country if their freshness could be guaranteed. Restaurants and hotels and boarding houses throughout our cities and villages would serve more eggs could they but assure their customers of their eggs. So often are we fooled at breakfast, dinner and supper when we order eggs cooked in one form or another, that we finally get so disgusted eating stale eggs, salted or limed eggs, that we order something else and do without one of the most profitable and nourishing foods of mankind.

Who is to blame for this upardonable sin? The fault lies heavily upon the shoulders of the egg producers. Why not sell nothing but fresh eggs and mark every egg the day it was laid? Guarantee to your customers fresh eggs. Put him in a position to guarantee your eggs to his customers, and likewise his customers, to the people who eat eggs. A chain of confidence is thus established between the original producer and the ultimate consumer.

What would be the result? I claim that all over this broad land of ours filled with its hearty people who long

for a food that nourishes and builds up, easy to digest and reasonable in price, the consumption of eggs, real genuine fresh eggs, would increase tenfold and with the increased consumption the law of supply and demand would assert so that the producer would receive a higher and more satisfactory price and a steady demand for his product of fresh eggs.

We little fellows get on our house tops and shout dishonesty among the trust magnates and the money changers. Let us look to ourselves and scrutinize our own deeds before proclaiming the faults of others. Why ship eggs to our customers unless we are positive they are absolutely fresh? Why keep eggs several weeks waiting for a rise in price? Why not be honest and square and build up a reputation for fair dealing that will follow us through life and live beyond the grave?

If every man producing and every man handling eggs on commission were honest the public would get fresh eggs. Let us overcome this evil by beginning at home. By being honest inspire honesty in those with whom we deal. That is the way to teach right living. Live it yourself.—A. G. Symonds, in *Successful Farming*.

Importance of Scientific Expert Advice

By J. C. CLIPP, Saltillo, Indiana



IT APPEARS that hundreds of amateur breeders think they cannot make a success with any variety of fowls unless it has been a recent importation from some foreign land. Some five or six years ago, while judging in one of the Northwest shows, a bright young fellow approached me and inquired if I had a little time to spare with him. I asked him if he had anything of special importance. He replied and said, "I want some information in regard to what breed you think best for me to handle." As I was only about half through scoring the show, I said to him, "If possible, call on me as soon as we are through with the scoring and I will spend all the time with you I can." He said, "All right, sir, I am going to stay over until the ribbons go up, anyway, and then I will call on you." However, through the rush of other callers, I had forgotten all about this young fellow until on Friday evening after all the work was over, the ribbons were up and I was comfortably seated in the secretary's room conversing with a number of officials and exhibitors, when this fellow plucked me on the shoulder, with a courteous expression of "How do you do?" Please meet my wife," etc. Of course, with the greatest of pleasure we greeted both of them and soon discovered they were "newly weds" of only two weeks, yet they were both of the finest culture and dress, apparently in the very best of circumstances. The young man soon opened up a lively conversation, with a full explanation of his future intentions. Occasionally his young bride would chime in by saying, "Fancy fowls have always been my hobby." I said to myself before he was half through, "They are genuine fanciers." However, he told me he had a good railroad position in an office, but wanted to get a start of some good variety of fowls for pastime, yet at some future time expected, or rather hoped, to make some money out of the venture, as well. His wife had expressed a desire for some of the new varieties, either Buttercups or Campines. "Now, Mr. Clipp," said he, "what do you think of either of these varieties?" "Well, they are becoming very popular, and I presume will prove satisfactory to the majority of fanciers." I said, "What color do you fancy, and what do

you expect of your fowls?" "Well," said he, "I rather prefer a black fowl and one that lays a snow-white egg of considerable size and a fowl that will make good when it comes to the table." I said, "Then you can do no better than to pin your faith to the old-time, White-faced Black Spanish." His young wife, with childlike expression, said, "Oh, they are not popular enough." I said, "Do you know what it takes to make a variety popular? It takes a 'live wire,' so to speak, just like you and your husband, to make any variety popular." I said "Now, my friends, I am going to tell you something, there are too many people dropping some of the old-time valuable varieties like the Spanish to run after some of the new, untried varieties, many of which proved unsatisfactory. Take a fowl like the White-faced, Black Spanish. They lay a large, white egg, are very hardy, next to the largest fowl in the Mediterranean class, easily bred to color and type. When bred anything like true to standard, show but little purple barring, so common in the black varieties. They are the oldest variety of the Mediterranean class. The long pendulous, white face, with a lustrous greenish black plumage, presents them in a very attractive appearance. You will find them, in my opinion, more satisfactory in every respect than either of the varieties you mention, while at the same time I have nothing against the Buttercups nor the Campines, only I regret to see so many useful fowls go by the way-side to give place to new varieties that are no better and possibly not so good."

After a very interesting conversation along this line with those young people, I took their subscription for The Industrious Hen, when they thanked me kindly for my time and departed. Since then I see by some of the Western poultry journals they are now very noted breeders of the White-faced Black Spanish, a fact I am pleased to note. While we find no fault particularly with any of the new varieties, yet if any one prefers a solid black variety, a fowl that produces a large white egg and plenty of them, where could he go to find anything more suitable than the White-faced Black Spanish? At the same time they are the most attractive of any of the black varieties.

Rub the window panes well with old newspapers—it will let in the sunshine.

Judges, National Conservation Exposition Poultry and Pigeon Show



D. M. OWEN
J. C. CLIPP

C. S. BYERS

REESE V. HICKS
GEO. EWALD

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

ONE YEAR 50c, THREE YEARS \$1.00

Devoted to the Interests of Commercial and Fancy Poultrymen
Entered at Knoxville, Tenn., Postoffice as second-class matter

S. B. NEWMAN & COMPANY.....Publishers

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Just Before Knoxville's Big Show

WE WISH to say a final word before the big poultry and pigeon show of the South, which will be held in connection with the National Conservation Exposition, September 23-27. All necessary preparations have been made for the largest and most successful poultry and pigeon show ever held in Knoxville, and in fact it will be one of the South's greatest exhibitions this season.

John E. Jennings, the Secretary and General Manager, will have a corps of assistants, and all birds will receive the best of attention. Geo. A. Collins, the Superintendent of the pigeon department will personally see that all pigeon entries have ample and careful attention. Spratt's Patent (America) Limited will coop and feed the birds and as soon as the judging is completed all the coops will be sealed—an extra precaution to prevent the exchange of birds.

The indications are that the entries for this big show will far exceed all expectations of the management. A handsome 36 page illustrated premium list, with an artistic two-color cover design has been issued by the Executive Committee and mailed to prospective exhibitors throughout the United States. Entry blanks were enclosed. All entries close midnight, September 10th, and if you have not already received premium list and entry blanks, write John E. Jennings, Secretary and General Manager, and they will be forwarded by first mail.

Five of the best judges in America have been selected to place the awards and the best birds will win. Fair and impartial treatment is guaranteed all exhibitors.

Enter your best birds and attend this big show and see for yourself one of the finest collection of birds and poultrymen ever assembled in the South.

Tell your friends to see you at the Great National Conservation Exposition Poultry and Pigeon Show, Knoxville, September 23-27.

Advertising Necessary to Success

The dull season for poultrymen has just passed and the busy season commenced with the opening of the shows. Those who will be successful are the poultrymen who avail themselves of every opportunity to present their claims to prospective buyers.

The Southern field has never presented brighter prospects to the wide-awake, progressive poultryman than it does today. There are thousands of buyers in the South

who are eagerly waiting for the right opportunity to purchase both stock and eggs, and their orders will be placed with poultrymen who can supply their demands and who make known this fact through the columns of a good advertising medium.

The Industrious Hen has been in the field for the past ten years, and she "lays all over the South." The Hen is read by more Southern people—people who are interested in poultry culture in the South—than any other poultry journal, and as an advertising medium to reach the Southern buyer, The Hen has no equal.

The early and persistent advertiser is the one who is successful in his business venture. Get busy now and write The Industrious Hen for rate card, contract blank and further information, which will be cheerfully given. Do this at once so your ad will appear in our October issue.

In a recent letter from Mr. P. A. Cook, Scotch Plains, N. J., he informs us that the indications for a successful season for poultrymen, were never better. Mr. Cook says his firm is shipping birds every day for the coming poultry shows, and is also shipping eggs South, and says further that there is no reason for believing that the coming season will be other than one of the best.

Many Helpful Facts to Advertisers

L. A. Williams, President of the Commercial Engraving Company, of Knoxville, Tenn., gives the following valuable pointers to advertisers regarding the illustrations to be used in their advertisements, which it will be well to heed:

Many catalog and magazine advertisers would often use more illustrations in their advertising only from the fact that they have had disappointments in their previous experiences in receiving poor illustrations. Such illustrations, when printed show up dirty and indistinct, and, in fact, they reduce when they should increase the advertising value of the space they occupy.

No form of advertising is considered better than showing a good picture or illustration, not only to attract attention, but to assure your customer of the style and character of the article to be sold.

The best illustrations can be had by watching carefully the following: First, that you receive first-class photographs; second, first-class half-tone engravings; third, first-class printing.

In getting photographs it is a good idea to employ a professional photographer, while it is sometimes the case that a good kodak picture will be good copy for the engravers. To get the best results it is sometimes necessary to enlarge the photograph and "doctor" up, as it were, the defects, such as bad lighting, spots, etc.

After having received this ideal copy to work from, it is then necessary for the engraver to take the greatest of care in reproducing same, in order to hold all of the tone values, detail and keep same free from spots. Also it should be etched deeply enough to print well after having a hundred or so impressions without extra work on the part of the printer washing up, etc. The printer, in this instance, often receives unjust criticism, as it is possible for an engraver to make a few good proofs from the cut, by washing the cut clean, and re-inking before every impression, which is, of course, impossible for the printer to do.

To sum up the whole story, it does not pay to try to get the best grade of work at the lowest prices, but have your dealings with a house that regard their reputation as more than the price of a cut, and that will guarantee to reproduce the copy furnished, equally as good, unless for some minor detail which is destroyed on account of sometimes having too large an amount of reduction on same.

Meet us at the Big Show, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 23-27.

Her Second Moults This Year

The Industrious Hen comes to you this month clothed in a new cover design. Look it over, and if you like this new coat of feathers, you are invited to tell us so. As we have heretofore stated, the best is none too good for The Hen, and it shall be the constant aim of the management to make additional improvements from time to time that will increase her already merited popularity among the poultrymen of the South.

WHY "BLUE-BARS"

Because in the last two years, at twenty large shows in six States, and under seventeen different judges of national reputation, my "Blue-Bars" have won for me a grand total of 156 ribbons and special prizes as follows: 41 Firsts, 40 Seconds, 13 Thirds, 15 Fourths, 10 Fifts and 37 Specials. This should interest you because it is modern, not ancient, history and means that my "Blue-Bars" personally exhibited by me won the above ribbons. This list does not include the numerous winnings of my customers. My catalog, which is free, tells where these winnings were made. If you are interested in Barred Rocks why not write me. I have the finest lot of young stock that I have ever raised, and everything is sold subject to approval. I want your business and can and will give you full value for your money. Think twice before you send elsewhere for that extra good bird that you need this fall.

L. H. READE (HIGHLAND PARK) RICHMOND, VA.

Originator of the "Blue-Bar" Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Annual Meeting of the A. P. A.

The annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, which was held at Atlantic City, N. J., August 11-16, was the largest and one of the most important ever held. More than five hundred members were present.

Lack of space forbids publishing full proceedings in this issue of The Hen, but same will appear in October. We mention a few of the most important matters which were acted upon by the Association.

The Standard Revision Committee made report and between six and seven hundred changes were made for the 1915 Standard. An editing and publishing committee for the Standard was appointed. The Committee consists of E. B. Thompson, president; W. C. Pierce, W. S. Russell, Reese V. Hicks, E. C. Branch, A. C. Smith.

One of the most important acts of the Association was that of appointing a committee to revise and codify the Constitution of the Association. The personnel of this Committee is President E. B. Thompson, Grant M. Curtis, John H. Robinson, Reese V. Hicks, Frank B. Herring, Secretary S. T. Campbell.

Invitations were received from a dozen cities for the next Annual Convention. The New Jersey Branch is entitled to much credit for the manner in which the Association was entertained, and the program was carried out in detail.

The poultry exhibition which was on by the Poultry Item

was a great success and several hundred thousand people admired the fowls on exhibition.

The Secretary's report showed that more than one thousand new members were enrolled during the year. A number of committees are to be appointed by President Thompson, and will be announced in our next issue.

Members desiring to recommend or publish changes in the Constitution should notify Secretary Campbell.

The Industrious Hen extends a cordial invitation to poultrymen everywhere to visit the South's great poultry and pigeon show to be held here Sept. 23-27. While here be sure to pay a visit to the old Hen's nest, 617 Gay St. You will also find a representative of The Hen at the show, who will be glad to take your subscription and orders for advertising.

Green bone is very rich in phosphate of lime.

In dry picking pluck the feathers while the body is still warm.

Young turkeys are of a delicate nature until they are fully feathered and have thrown out the red on their heads, which usually occurs at about three months of age. After that they are hardy, and may be allowed unlimited range at all times.



A group of Lawson's Blue Ribbon Strain, Single Comb White Leghorns on Colony Range. Note the low tails as bred by Lawson & Betcher, White Hill Poultry Farm, R. No. 3, Cleveland, Tenn.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Egg-Bred Strain

Foundation stock (Duston and Fishel). They are bred for egg production, and will prove it to anyone that will try them. My entire flock has averaged 71 per cent since January 1st, and still laying. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15, delivered. 40 cockerels, from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Write me your wants. Satisfaction, or your money back, is my motto.

M. F. REDFORD

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BURKEVILLE, VIRGINIA

You Can Always Find the Egg After the Hen Cackles
Listen to This and Then Send Your Birds to

LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

NOVEMBER 5-12, 1913

\$1,000.00 in Cash Premiums for Poultry. We use Empire Coops. Size of Poultry Building 80 by 160. O. L. McCORD, Judge. S. M. WATSON, Superintendent. Send for FREE Premium List and Catalog. LOUIS N. BRUEGGERHOFF, Secretary. P. O. Box 1100.

HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY SHOW

OCTOBER 7, 5 DAYS

The Pennyroyal Fair Poultry Department. New Show, New Building,
New Coops. Catalogue Upon Request. Address the Secretary.

B. G. NELSON, Sec'y

B. D. HILL, Supt.

H. A. PICKETT, Judge

Poultry Shows and Associations

By EDW. M. GRAHAM, Knoxville, Tennessee

The Savannah, (Ga.) Poultry Association will hold its third annual exhibition at Savannah, December 8-13, 1913. Officers: President, A. B. Moore; Secretary, O. J. Metcalf. Judges will be selected later.

The annual exhibition of the Sheridan Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held at Sheridan, Ind., December 22-27, 1913. The awards will be placed by Judge Pickett. Write G. R. McMurtry, Secretary, for entry blanks.

There will be a poultry exhibit in connection with the Bartow County Fair Association, Cartersville, Ga., October 7-10, 1913. For premium list, entry blanks and further information, address Ruohs Pyron, Secretary, Cartersville, Ga.

Poultry will be one of the chief attractions at the Pensacola Interstate Fair, held at Pensacola, Florida, October 23-31, 1913. All inquiries should be addressed to N. J. Lillard, General Manager. The judging will be by comparison and the premiums offered are very attractive.

The Third Annual Pike County Fair will be held at Troy, Ala., Nov.

3-8, 1913. Jere A. Henderson is the Superintendent of the Poultry Department. Entries close November 1, and should be made on blanks furnished by the Secretary, M. C. Folmar, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

Hugh D. Ballew, of New Decatur, Ala., informs us that one of the best poultry shows ever held in Alabama will be at Hartselle, September 24-27, 1913. Mr. Ballew will have charge of the show. Competition will be open to the world. This show will be held in connection with the Morgan County Fair Association.

The Kansas City, (Mo.) Poultry Show will be held December 1-6, 1913, in Convention Hall. The following judges have been chosen: V. O. Hobbs, T. W. Southard, E. W. Rankin, J. W. Southmayd, Ralph H. Searle, Tom H. Woods and L. H. Wible. For premium list and other information write E. L.

SHOW DATES

Rochester, N. Y., Exposition Show, September 15-20, 1913.
Roanoke, Va., Sept. 23-26, 1913.
National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 23-27, 1913.
Oklahoma City, Okla. (State Fair), Sept. 23-Oct. 4.
Hartselle, Ala., Sept. 24-27, 1913.
Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 30-Oct. 3, 1913.
Springfield, Ill., Oct. 3-11, 1913.
Arkansas State Fair, Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 27-Nov. 1, 1913.
Cartersville, Ga., Oct. 7-10, 1913.
Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 23-31, 1913.
Camden, S. C., October 28-31, 1913.
Cookeville, Tenn., November 4-6, 1913.
Troy, Ala., Nov. 3-8, 1913.
Shreveport, La., Nov. 5-12, 1913.
Columbus, Ga., Nov. 17-22, 1913.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24-29, 1913.
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 1-6, 1913.
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1-6, 1913.
Dyersville, Iowa, Dec. 2-6, 1913.

Bennettsville, S. C., Dec. 3-5, 1913.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 8-13, 1913.
Goshen, Ind., Dec. 8-13, 1913.
Savannah, Ga., Dec. 8-13, 1913.
Rochester, N. Y., "Flower City show," December 15-20, 1913.
Marion, Ind., December 10-13, 1913.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 16-20, 1913.
Sheridan, Ind., Dec. 22-27, 1913.
Tampa, Florida, Dec. 29, 1913-Jan. 3, 1914.
Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 31, 1913-Jan. 6, 1914.
Chester, S. C., Dec. 30-31, 1913, and Jan. 1, 1914.
Eaton, Ohio, February 2-7, 1914.
Charleston, W. Va., January 8-14, 1914.

TENNESSEE FAIR DATES

Alexandria, Tenn., Sept. 4-6, 1913.
Athens, Tenn., Oct. 21-24, 1913.
Coal Creek, Tenn., Sept. 23-25, 1913.
Concord, Tenn., Sept. 9-12, 1913.
Deer Lodge, Tenn., Sept. 23-26, 1913.
Humboldt, Tenn., Sept. 17-20, 1913.
Jackson, Tenn., Sept. 30-Oct. 4, 1913.
Kingston, Tenn., Sept. 30-Oct. 3, 1913.
Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 22-27, 1913.
Morristown, Tenn., Sept. 3-5, 1913.
Nashville, Tenn. (State), Sept. 29-Oct. 4, 1913.
Paris, Tenn., Oct. 8-11, 1913.
Rhea Springs, Tenn., Oct. 6-11, 1913.
Selmer, Tenn., Oct. 14-17, 1913.
So. Pittsburg, Tenn., Oct. 14-17, 1913.
Spring City, Oct. 7-11, 1913.
Sweetwater, Tenn., Sept. 16-19, 1913.
Union City, Tenn., Sept. 10-14, 1913.

STATE FAIR DATES

Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Sept. 1, five days.
West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling, Sept. 8, five days.
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Sept. 8, five days.
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Sept. 15, six days.
Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Sept. 22, six days.
Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, Sept. 23, ten days.
Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Sept. 26, eight days.
Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Sept. 29, six days.
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Oct. 3, ten days.
Virginia State Fair, Richmond, Oct. 6, six days.
Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, Oct. 9, ten days.
Texas State Fair, Dallas, Oct. 18, sixteen days.
Georgia State Fair, Macon, Oct. 21, ten days.
North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, Oct. 20, five days.
Mississippi State Fair, Jackson, Oct. 28, ten days.
Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, Nov. 5, seven days.

KENTUCKY FAIR DATES.

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Kentucky Fairs for 1913, as far as reported.

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Kentucky Fairs for 1913, as far as reported:

Alexandria, Sept. 2-5 days.
Fulton, Sept. 2-5 days.
Frankfort, Sept. 2-4 days.
Somerset, Sept. 2-4 days.
Bardstown, Sept. 3-4 days.
Barboursville, Sept. 3-3 days.
Tompkinsville, Sept. 3-4 days.
Franklin, Sept. 4-3 days.
Hodgenville, Sept. 9-3 days.
Monticello, Sept. 9-4 days.
Morgantown, Sept. 11-3 days.
Falmouth, Sept. 10-4 days.
Kentucky State, Louisville, Sept. 15-6 days.
Scottsville, Sept. 18-3 days.
Horse Cave, Sept. 24-4 days.
Bowling Green, Sept. 24-4 days.
Adairville, Sept. 25-3 days.
Paducah, Sept. 30-4 days.
Glasgow, Oct. 1-4 days.
Murray, Oct. 1-4 days.
Elkton, Oct. 2-3 days.
Hopkinsville, Oct. 6-6 days.

Noyes, Secretary, 409-10 Manhattan Building, Kansas City, Mo.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Terre Haute Poultry Association will be held at Terre Haute, Ind., December 31 to January 6, 1914. Theo. Hewes will judge the show by the comparison method. Premium list ready November 1. Write M. Austin Potter, Secretary, R. F. D. No. 2, Terre Haute, Ind., for further information.

The Columbus, (Ga.) Poultry Association will have its third annual exhibition at Columbus, November 17-22, 1913. Judges Chas. T. Cornman, of Carlisle, Ill., and F. J. Marshall, of College Park, Ga., have been engaged to place the awards. The premiums to be offered consist of \$1,000.00 in cash prizes and from fifty to sixty handsome silver cups. Write J. S. Jenkins, Secretary, for entry blanks and premium list.

The second annual exhibition of the Great Armory Poultry Show will be held at Louisville, Ky., December 1-6, 1913. It is intended to make this the greatest poultry event ever held in the Central States. Write John A. Murkin, Secretary-Treasurer, Nashville, Tenn., for full information.

The eighth annual exhibition of the Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show will be held at Nashville, September 22-October 4, 1913. This will be one of the South's greatest poultry shows. Write John A. Murkin, Secretary, Nashville, for premium list and entry blanks.

Mr. E. C. Barnes, the General Secretary of the Chattanooga Poultry Association, writes us as follows:

"The Chattanooga Poultry Association will hold their annual show December 8 to 13, 1913, and we are going to have a good one, too. We will have one of the largest premium lists offered in the South this year, and the best judges we can get, with good cooping and good care of all birds, with special arrangements for water fowl, pigeons, and bantams. "For any further information address the Chattanooga Poultry Association, or E. C. Barnes, Secretary, 180 Beck Ave., North Chattanooga, Tenn.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

The premium list of the great Illinois State Fair, to be held in Springfield, Ill., October 3 to 11, inclusive, is now ready for distribution, and we want every poultry fancier to have one. Premiums amounting to over \$10,000 are being offered and in addition to the poultry attractions the Illinois State Fair, with its immense buildings beautiful grounds and splendid exhibitions makes the date one of universal interest.

O. L. McCord will again have charge of the department. The foremost judges of the country will be engaged to place the awards. The poultry show at the Illinois State Fair is one of the big features of this great agricultural exposition, and the best place on earth to advertise your stock.

RICHARDSON'S ROSE COMB REDS

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Hagerstown.
Catalog. Write Your Wants. Stock and Eggs

M. C. RICHARDSON, Jr. Member Red Club and A. P. A. FRONT ROYAL, VA.

WHITE ORPINGTONS--SCOTCH COLLIES

A dandy bunch of Cockerels and Pullets hatched from my best pens. Some good ones that will be heard from later. Send your order in early and get the best Collie Pups sired by the great stock dog Omskirk Sample. Beauties for \$10.00 and \$15.00 each.

HARRY CALLICOTT -:- COLDWATER, MISSISSIPPI

Thousands see your exhibit every day. The poultry building is one of the finest in the country, and the 1912 poultry exhibit was considered by fanciers and poultry judges to be one of the greatest shows ever held in the United States. This year every effort is being put forth by the increase in premiums and additional new attractions, to make the coming show still larger and better. The building is equipped with the Empire coops and the show will be classified along the same lines of all the foremost winter shows, while every assistant in the department will be a poultry fancier who has had experience in the conducting of poultry shows. Special attention will also be given to water fowls in a department of their own.

Adjoining the poultry building a large tent will be erected which will be headquarters for the Illinois Branch of the American Poultry Association, the Illinois State Poultry Association, and the meeting place of all specialty clubs. All poultry associations and specialty clubs and those interested in the advancement of poultry culture are cordially invited to make this their headquarters.

For information regarding the Poultry Department, Illinois State Fair, address, O. L. McCord, Danville, Ill.

GOSHEN POULTRY SHOW

The Goshen Poultry Association recently organized and elected the following officers: President, Geo. F. Neiderauer; Vice-President, Ralph Watkins; Secretary, Dart Emerick; Treasurer, Irvin Wilfore; Superintendent, H. N. Knight.

This Association is in no way connected with the Maple City Fanciers' Association, which has been giving poultry shows in Goshen during the past few years although the Goshen Poultry Association numbers among its members practically every member of the old association.

It is the purpose of the Goshen Poultry Association, which now has close to 100 members to give annual exhibitions at Goshen, Indiana, and every effort will be put forth to see that all breeders exhibiting will be given a square deal, especially breeders exhibiting from out of town.

Bring your birds to Goshen as we have one of the largest and strongest organizations in the State and the

Poultry Show given at Goshen this year will be one of the best shows ever given in the Northern part of Indiana.

H. A. Pickett has been selected as judge and the premium list will be ready for mailing about October 1, so send your name to the Secretary at once so you will receive a copy promptly or when they come from the hands of the printer. Don't forget the date, December 8 to 13, 1913, and be sure to attend with a nice string of birds and the Association will do everything in its power to make your exhibit interesting and profitable. D. E. Emerick, Secretary. Goshen, Ind.

THE COLISEUM POULTRY SHOW, ST. LOUIS

November 25 to Dec. 1, 1913.

The Mississippi Valley Poultry Association of St. Louis has been organized with a capital stock of \$5,000.00. The officers are E. W. Grove, Jr., President; W. W. Henderson, Vice-President; Henry Steinmesch, Secretary and Treasurer.

It is aimed to work in harmony with the Chicago Show and to make the St. Louis and Chicago Shows to the West what the New York and Boston Shows are to the East.

Our Judges so far selected are: Theo. Hewes, of Indianapolis; A. C. Smith, of the Minnesota Agricultural College of St. Paul; C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind., the Orpington Specialist; Fred Harrison, of Menominee, Mich.; E. C. Branch of the Revision Committee of the American Poultry Association, Lee's Summit; Edw. Joynson, late of Lancashire, England, who has judged at the Crystal Palace; Tom Woods, V. C. Hobbs and others yet to be selected.

Our dates are November 25th to December 1st, and the big St. Louis Coliseum will be the place.

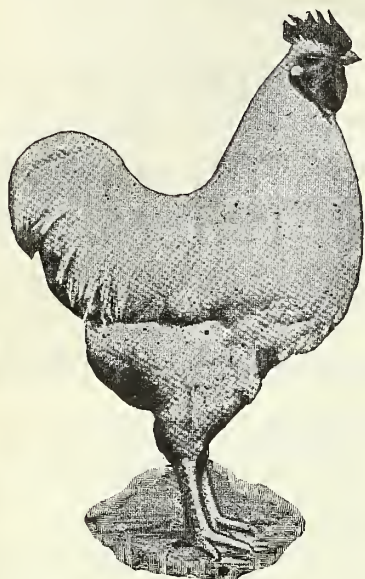
Premium list ready October 1st. For copy of same and other information, write Henry Steinmesch, Secretary, 220 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DISPLAY OF POULTRY

Louisiana State Fair Exhibit Contest Open to the World—Many Premiums.

With accommodations for 2500 birds and numerous other inducements, including \$1,000 offered in cash prem-

CHAMPION White Plymouth Rocks



1st Prize Cockerel—3rd Prize Cock

At Madison Square Garden, New York, 1912-13

This winning stamps our flock as one of the best in the world, and the undisputed Champions of 1912-1913.

At Chattanooga, one of the South's greatest shows held Dec. 16-21, 1912 we won every ribbon offered, all specials, and the following sweepstakes prizes, \$35 cup for largest number of prize winning birds, and the special for the best display in the whole show. Our S. C. White Leghorns are

BRED-TO-LAY

and they do lay. They are famous the country over for their great laying qualities. There are one thousand acres of land in the Shepherd Poultry Farm and the two breeds are kept strictly separated. Write for mating list. Correspondence solicited. Address

Shepherd Poultry Farm

Quintus Shepherd, Prop. E. C. Barnes, Mgr.

SHEPHERD, TENN.

THE SOUTH'S GREATEST POULTRY FARM

iums for the winning exhibits, this year's poultry display at the Louisiana State Fair promises to eclipse all previous records in this division. The contests are open to the world and hundreds of full-blooded fowls from out-of-the-state are expected, as well as many from inside Louisiana, where in recent years great interest has been stirred up as a result of the State Fair exhibitions.

In addition to a large quantity of equipment placed in the poultry building last year, the management this year has bought 500 new Empire coops, so as to be in position to fully accommodate every exhibit. The building is large and spacious, with an abundance of ventilation and light. Electricity is used for the illumination in the evenings and on cloudy days. The windows are screened and various other improvements have been made with a view of giving comfort and convenience.

Besides the regular State Fair premiums and ribbons, there will be a number of trophies awarded by the American Poultry Association. The Fair at Shreveport has been designated the official A. P. A. show this year, which accounts for these "specials."

The judging will be done by O. L. McCord of Danville, Ill. Sam M. Watson will again be superintendent of the poultry division. He has held the position ever since the Fair began.

Don't forget the dates of the 1913 Fair—Nov. 5-12, inclusive, giving 8 days. Don't hesitate to write to Secretary L. N. Brueggerhoff for free catalogue and premium list.

THE PRICE OF THOROUGHbred POULTRY

In nearly nine cases out of ten when a buyer writes to a producer for prices on thoroughbred fowls they have but little idea of what they are

asking for, and not one in ten is willing to pay the price that it actually cost to raise a thoroughbred fowl. Yet, they want something that has years of hard work and line breeding behind it, and while in the letter asking for prices they will state that only for family use is what they are buying them for, still they will go further and state that they want some first-class specimens and very often describe almost in full a perfectly marked Standard colored bird that would be fit for show purposes. It will be a long time before the buyer will ever realize what it cost the producer to raise a good fowl, and to this class of purchasers only experience can teach them the worth of a bird. There is a lot of educational work in this line that will have to be taught the Southern people; not only in poultry but in live stock, seed and in the value of farm lands before the actual price of different qualities can be realized. There are but few people who realize the difference between a good acre and an unproductive acre of land. The same can be said of seed, fowls, cattle and live stock of all kinds. Most chickens are looked upon as an ordinary chicken. Big and little, good or bad, are supposed to be worth the same price, but things will have to change in this respect.

A good thoroughbred chicken, when properly raised, will cost not less than \$1.50 at the very lowest estimation to feed and mature this chicken as it should be, to say nothing of the original investment of producing the right kind of parent stock to breed it from. It will cost 50c for a decent shipping coop to ship a single bird in and the cost of correspondence and other details connected with a good thoroughbred chicken makes it impossible for a breeder to realize any profit at all unless he gets from \$3 to \$10 each for thoroughbred fowls. A person only keeping a few chickens for their home use can well afford to invest \$3 to \$5 each in a few nice birds that have been bred to lay eggs and produce themselves. They can lay in two years enough more eggs than an ordinary bird would, to pay this difference in price, to say nothing of the pleasure and satisfaction of having only thoroughbred chickens, and the difference in price that you would realize from two settings of eggs or a lot of nice chickens produced from them.

It is discouraging to many breeders to answer letter after letter from people who will write and ask for prices on fowls, and you sit down and describe, or write a nice long letter, giving full details of a single bird, or a pen of birds, and make the price as low as you can possibly afford to sell such birds for, and never hear from them again. This is one thing that discourages hundreds of people in the poultry and live stock business. It costs money to answer correspondence and to advertise and it takes time to fully describe different fowls and animals, and so few people, especially the inexperienced ones who write for prices on fowls, take into consideration this expense of correspondence

BARGAIN SALE of ORPINGTONS

Buff, Black, White. (Prices cut in two.) \$50.00 males for \$25.00; \$25.00 males for \$15.00; \$15.00 males for \$8.00; \$10.00 males for \$5.00; \$10.00 hens for \$5.00; \$8.00 hens for \$4.00; \$5.00 hens for \$2.50; \$4.00 hens for \$2.00. Special price on pens and trios for exhibition. (These were all used as breeders this season.) Fine young stock, February, March and April hatch, for \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. May and June hatch, \$1 each, or \$10 a dozen. February, March and April Cockerels, \$2 each, or 6 for \$10.00. Extra fine ones, \$5 each. We have Kellerstrass, Owen Farms, Haggins and Cook strains. The Best Blood Lines in America.

MRS. DANIEL ONSTOTT -- MOORES HILL, INDIANA

Harrison's Intensive Poultry Culture Plans

Give Every Detail for Building Correctly—

The Four-Story Hen House (\$1.00); Hot Water Oats Sprouter (75 cents); Catch-and-Pass Trap Nest (50 cents); Automatic Dry-Mash Hopper (35 cents); Box Sparrow Trap (35 cents); Top-Pour Water Fountain (25 cents); Mite-Trap Roost (25 cents).

To the first person in each community, all the above plans will be sent for \$2.75. Each plan guaranteed. Address,

INTENSIVE POULTRY SUPPLY COMPANY -- David City, Nebraska

Harrison's volume, "Intensive Poultry Culture," 25 cents. Information on request.

"GIANT" STRAIN M. B. TURKEYS


If you wish toms or hens that have enormous bone and frame, fine trimmings, with brilliant bronze plumage; birds that have been bred for years and winners in our hands and customers hands at Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Seattle, Atlanta and Indianapolis, our birds will suit you. We are booking orders for early shows now. Fine "Nugget" strain Buff P. Rocks of the finest quality—any number. Write us for prices and catalog.

J. C. CLIPP -- Box 700 -- SALTILLO, IND.

and advertising, but think that a good thoroughbred chicken should be sold at \$1 or \$2, practically speaking, the same price an ordinary scrub would be worth, produced by a party who never advertised, selected his chickens or paid any attention whatever to line breeding and egg production of a careful breeder's flock of birds. It takes time and money to do this and a breeder must pay for it over and above the average scrubs, or they cannot stay in business. The reason today that so many poultrymen quit the game is because a majority of the buyers are inexperienced and not knowing the difference between good and bad, are not willing to pay a reasonable price for something good to start with. A person who has had experience and knows these things is easy to sell, and it is no trouble to close a trade with people who are familiar with and know these differences, but we have so few of this class of people in the South that it is a hard matter to find enough of them or convince the intended buyers of the difference, without writing a great many letters.

The time may come when things will change, but it is doubtful. However, if people who buy thoroughbred chickens now, especially through correspondence, should not wish or expect a \$10 to \$25 bird for \$1.50 to \$3, as a great many of them do, and would have you believe, when they write you for prices on your best stock. If you only desire birds for home use and good ordinary breeders, they can be had in lots of 10 or more usually at \$2 to \$5 each, but when you are paying this price you should not expect birds in the pink of condition, as it is impossible to get such at this price. In writing breeders for prices on stock, be plain with them and tell them something about what kind of birds you wish, what they are wanted for and about the amount of money you have to invest in them, and 90 per cent of the breeders can then write and fully describe in an intelligent way just such birds as will conform to the amount of money that you wish to invest, and in nine cases out of ten the average breeder, especially one who has a reputation to sustain, will always give you full value received for any price you entrust to him. Of course inexperienced breeders, who have no reputation at stake, and are not posted, do not know about these matters and with this class of breeders it is little different. But, the average established breeder will give you full value received and treat you right if you will be plain and tell him just what is wanted in the first beginning, and it will save considerable correspondence, and often secure for you birds that would probably be sold before an answer and reply could be had.

There is yet a lot to be learned about the poultry and live stock business in many of these details, and all the information that can possibly be had is helping to educate and enlighten the Southern farmer on these subjects. The poultry industry is a by-product of the average farm and is receiving more attention now than ever, and



Write for Your Copy of the CYPHERS Book—FREE!

It is more than a catalog—is educational, helpful, valuable. Contains 244 pages—many of them filled with sound advice based upon the knowledge and experience of leading poultry authorities. Chapters on right methods, newest developments and proved results at the Cyphers \$75,000 Poultry and Demonstration Farm make this book well worth paying for—yet it is free. Also lists more than a hundred articles needed by progressive poultry keepers.

Everything For Poultry Keepers

Incubators	Fattening Mash	Anti-Fly Pest	Spray Pumps
Brooders	Scratching Food	Egg Preservative	Powder Guns
Brood Coops	Fertile Egg Mash	Fumigating Candles	Wire Fencing
Chick Shelters	Laying Mash	Drinking Fountains	Bone Cutters
Brooder Stoves	Short-Cut Alfalfa	Grit and Shell Boxes	Chick Markers
Leg Bands	Mealed Alfalfa	Food and Water Holders	Bone Mills
Caponizing Sets	Full-Nest Egg Food	Pigeon Supplies	Root Cutters
Chick Food	Nodi Charcoal	Lice Powder	Nest Eggs
Developing Food	Poultry Remedies	Roost Supports	Poultry Books
Growing Mash	Naporsol (Disinfectant)	Roofing Paper	Etc., etc.

All guaranteed by Cyphers Incubator Company to give complete satisfaction or money refunded. Write today for free copy of "Profitable Poultry and Egg Production." Please mention this paper. Address Home Office or nearest Branch store.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 13, Factory and Home Office: Buffalo, N. Y.

Branch Stores and Warehouses: New York, N. Y., 23 Barclay St.; Boston, Mass., 12-14 Canal St.; Chicago, Ill., 329-331 Plymouth Ct.; Kansas City, Mo., 317-319 S. W. Boulevard; Oakland Cal., 2127 Broadway.

with the continued good work that has been done for the past few years through the papers and the press generally, the poultry industry, alongside of other varied industries of the South, are the things that are helping our section of the country come into its own, but the buyers and sellers will yet have a lot to learn and must get closer together on many of these subjects. In your correspondence, and especially in placing orders, always put yourself in the position of the other fellow, and by doing unto others as you would like to be treated yourself, you will usually get value received and get the worth of your money. I find that during my many years of business in this poultry work I have a large number of customers who have been buying from me for many years, and as a rule most of these customers every year simply send me a certain amount of money and ask me to send them the best I can for this amount, either in fowls or eggs, as the case may be, and usually this is the best way for a buyer to get his start. The seller, as a rule, usually takes an interest in his customers, and will try to select something not only well worth the money, but the thing that will be best suited, especially to the new beginner's wants, and in this way a lot of unnecessary correspondence can be saved and you usually get by far, nearer the worth of your money, and get something that will start you right by placing this confidence in the breeder that you are dealing with. This same thing applies to seed, especially, and this is one thing the farmers are paying more attention to nowadays. They are fast learning that it pays to buy the very best quality of seed from reliable dealers and not consider the price at all, as it is a secondary consideration when it comes to the final yield at the end of the year. Good seed, good poultry and good live stock are things that our country must have to show us the per cent of profit that we are entitled to.—Loring Brown, in Atlanta Journal.



RANGE-RAISED LAYING-LEGHORNS.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

YEST RLAI D STRAIN

Superior as layers and exhibition fowls. Acknowledged the best by 17 State Experiment Stations that have bought Yesterlaid stock or eggs. New customer offer includes Poultryology (most complete poultry book ever written) free.

YESTERLAID EGG FARMS CO., Dept 55, PACIFIC, MO.

SCOTCH COLLIE "SWAPS" PUPS FOR HEN'S CHICKS

Ravenna, O.—A fair exchange that satisfied both "swappers" was made here when a Scotch collie traded her litter of 7 puppies to a Barred Rock for her brood of ten "chicks." Both the hen and the collie belong to Mr. C. L. Rodman.

The collie, with her pups, had been placed in a small kennel near the coop where resided the hen and her brood. On the same day the collie and the barred rock decided to "swap" families. That night Mr. Rodman came home and found the collie with the "peeps" and the Barred Rock with the pups. They were both mothering their families, and the pups and "peeps" appeared contented with the change. Mr. Rodman therefore refused to interfere.—New York Herald.

When the hens have the run of the farm, which is common, many are disposed to make their nest away from the regular buildings. Unless they are to be allowed to set, much care is needed in locating these nests and gathering eggs. Indeed, it is best to confine the hens for a time to induce them to lay in the regular nests.

Change the litter on the house floors frequently.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Strong, well-marked farm-raised birds. Eggs—\$2.00 per 15. A trio of BARRED ROCKS for \$5.00 a pen; of S. C. REDS for \$9.00. These are the last birds I will have for sale till fall.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM

A. S. BELL, Manager, Route 13, KNOXVILLE, TENN.



Weelaunee Mondaines Weelaunee Carneaux Weelaunee Maltese

The nobility of the pigeon world. A fine lot of young unmated stock for sale from the above breeders, at reasonable prices. Also mated and working breeders for sale. Best heavy squab breeders.

WEELAUNEE LOFTS

Porterdale, Ga.

Personal Stationery

Should be Engraved or Embossed nowadays.

It reflects good taste and at once creates a favorable impression.

Suppose you come and see the many beautiful samples we have and get our prices.

S. B. NEWMAN & CO.

617 Gay Street
Knoxville, Tenn.

Utility and Fancy Pigeons

By JOHN A. PORTER, Porterdale, Ga.

ATTENTION PIGEON BREEDERS

As this is the last issue of The Hen that will appear before the National Conservation Exposition Show is held, we want to urge pigeon breeders to get out their birds. There are a great many of us who are breeding right; some of us think we are breeding right. There is no better way to

determine just where we stand than by exhibiting our birds. You will find Geo. Ewald, judge of the pigeon department, a fancier of the highest type and a man who will take time and pains to explain to you the winning points in any breed that you may have.

Of course not everyone can win, but what difference does it make? If you are a true fancier you certainly want to help the cause along. What we want and what we are going to have is recognition in the shows and the only way to obtain this is to make the pigeon exhibits worth while. If you raise pigeons purely for fancy it will certainly give you and other people pleasure to see them on exhibition. If you are breeding them for utility and profit, there is no better way in the world to advertise them.

Mr. Geo. A. Collins of Knoxville, Tenn., is the genial superintendent of the Pigeon Department, and being a lover and breeder of pigeons he will see that your birds are properly taken care of.

If you have not already received entry blanks and premium list, write him at once and he will see that you are promptly supplied with same.

LAST CALL

To the Utility and Fancy Pigeon Breeders, Before the Opening of the Big Show, Poultry and Pigeons, Sept. 23 to 27.

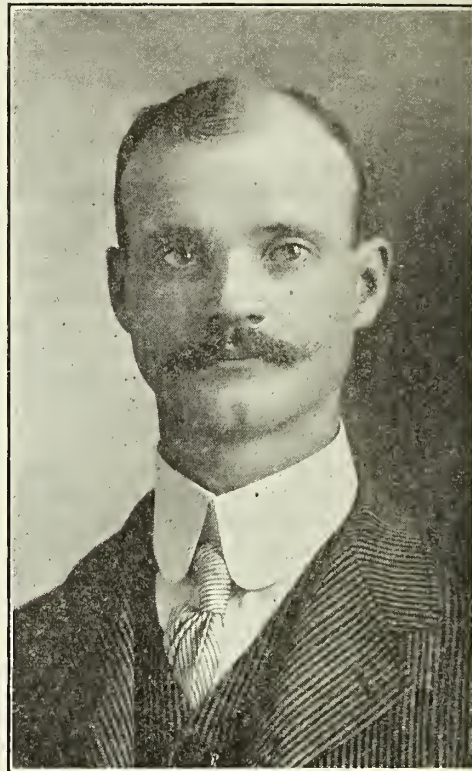
By Geo. A. Collins, Superintendent of Pigeon Department

This being the banner issue of The Hen before the opening of the National Conservation Exposition Poultry and Pigeon Show, I would like to call attention of the pigeon breeders to our premium list, with its fine list of prizes and sweepstakes, and if any pigeon breeder did not receive one, send for one. We have received letters from breeders that the prizes, as a rule, are more liberal than the usual pigeon show. We have mailed out

over 1,000 premium lists during the past week, and from all accounts we will have a big show of birds from the Eastern breeders who are alive to the wants of the South in the pigeon line.

To our Southern breeders once more before the big show, get in line and show your birds and reap the advertisement it will give you and your pigeons.

George Ewald, the great pigeon judge, will be main man and judge of



GEO. A. COLLINS

Superintendent of the National Conservation Exposition Pigeon Show, Sept. 23-27, 1913.

the pigeon department, which is a guarantee that the breeders will get what is right.

Since the last issue of The Hen Mr. Ewald has judged pigeon shows from New York to Ohio. This is evidence enough that he is the man in the right place.

To the small breeder: Boys and girls, at this show you have an equal chance as the big breeders, as this is a show for all and merit wins.

For premium list and entry blanks, write John E. Jennings, Secretary and General Manager, or George A. Collins, Superintendent, Knoxville, Tenn.

PIGEON TALK No. 2

Lack of space will of necessity make this month's pigeon talk rather brief, but as this is the season of the year that is well adapted to the purchase of stock, I wish to say a few words in this connection. If what I am going to say will impress new breeders with the idea that the purchase of pure, well-bred stock is, above all things, the most important consideration in the starting of pigeon breeding, I will consider that I have gone a long ways in assisting them in making a success.

The first thing to do is to determine the breed of pigeons you expect to purchase. After you have done this, secure the address of several reliable breeders that make a specialty of

BEST FOR LAYERS **RAINBOW** BEST FOR TABLE
PARTRIDGE ROCKS
 THE ROCKWOOD FARM, BOX T NORWALK, OHIO

breeding the breed you have selected; and in this connection I wish to state that there are more crooks in the pigeon business than in any other business the writer has ever had anything to do with. Still there are reliable breeders, plenty of them, that will sell you birds at a reasonable price and guarantee them to be just as he represents them. As a rule, any reliable breeder of reputation will answer any inquiry with reference to his birds and give you all the information he can in assisting you to get just what you want.

Before purchasing birds you should build your loft and have nest boxes, feeding troughs and everything in place and ready to receive the birds when they arrive.

Presuming that you have bought guaranteed mated stock it is then only necessary to turn the birds in and let them do the rest.

Personally, the writer is partial to the hopper method of feeding, as I am convinced that it produces larger and finer, fatter squabs. In this case it is only necessary to fill up the hopper twice a week. If this method is not adopted, feed just sufficient each morning to last throughout the day by pouring the grain into shallow troughs. Never feed on the ground.

If you have running water the question of watering is of easy solution. Otherwise, fill the drinking fountain with fresh water each day. They should have a bath twice a week in the summer and once a week in the winter. A large enameled dish pan answers well for this purpose. Do not excite birds any more than possible by walking backwards and forwards through the loft. Feed and water them, then get out. It is perfectly all right to stand on the outside and watch the birds all you please.

Pigeon Talk No. 3, for next month's issue will deal with Loft Construction, Nesting Material, etc.—Jno. A. Porter.

PALE YOLKS

Numerous complaints have been made of pale-yolked eggs, which is apparently a source of much trouble in some yards. When fowls are regularly given succulent green food, animal matter, and nutritious meals, such complaints are seldom heard. When, on the other hand, they are overcrowded in small runs and uncleanly houses, ovary troubles are frequent. It should be borne in mind that when our layers are given their liberty on verdant pastures they soon fill their crops with insects and natural foods, including an abundance of vegetation in many forms, but when penned up in confined runs special methods must be adopted.

Butchers' scraps or offal, such as pluck or liver, lightly boiled and chopped up to a convenient size, will soon improve the color and quality of yolk; in fact, all poultry keepers who

ROYAL BLUE AND LATHAM STRAINS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Eggs greatly reduced, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per setting. This season's breeders for sale to make room for young stock. Write for prices and description.

BLTYE BROS., - Box B, - FRANKFORT, KY.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

EXCLUSIVELY, of the beautiful, large, thrifty, laying type, produced by the single mating plan. We have raised several thousand birds this season, and they all show up well. Can furnish young or old stock, and have some real bargains in cockerels and hens. Promptness and satisfaction our specialties.

STURTEVANT BROS. BROWN LEGHORN FARM, Box 12, Kushla, Ala.

DENSMORE'S Single Comb White LEGHORNS

WIN, LAY AND PAY

One thousand hens at bargain prices, to make room for our growing stock.

THE DENSMORE POULTRY FARM, Inc. :- ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

lack grass or pasture land, will do well to give butchers' scraps (as lean as possible) twice weekly, in order to assist ovarian production. Such boiled meat is really economical, as the liquor is excellent for mixing the biscuit meal and cereals in, and, of course, most beneficial to poultry of all ages. Even young growing chickens will benefit by occasional treatment of this kind. Pale yolks are always improved by the addition of a little iron to the drinking water, or even to the soft food. One teaspoonful of tincture of iron to each pint of drinking water, or a teaspoonful of carbonate of iron mixed in the soft food, will be sufficient for about ten fowls. Such remedies, however, should be discontinued when an improvement is observed. Neither the color nor the quality of the yolk is affected by the variety or breed of fowl. It is the diet that produces a nutritious new-laid egg—not quantity, but quality. Even liberal rations of a poor diet will not prove advantageous to the poultry-keeper; whereas 2 oz. per bird of well-selected cereals is sufficient for a meal, and the same quantity of grain, such as sound oats or plump wheat.

COURAGE IS NEEDED BY POULTRY FOLK.

Poultry folk need lots of courage to meet the misfortunes that come to them every year.

The poultry editor receives letters daily, filled with woe. If a man is getting along nicely he never writes the editor about it. On the contrary, let his birds fall ill, let the fertility run low, let the chicks die before three weeks old, and he at once sits down and writes a four page letter. As a physician sees the dark side of common life, so the poultry expert hears the hard side of raising chicks and handling hens. These difficulties are not the same every year, but vary from season to season.

One year it is white diarrhoea, another year it is roup, and still another the fowls are going light—and so it goes.

The present season it has been roup, in its many phases, poor hatches and weak chicks. Roup is a great destroyer and when it gets a firm hold upon a flock it is hard to make it let go. One fact stands out vividly before the writer. The after effects of roup make the hens that have had it very poor layers and brooders in the future. It is best to get rid of every fowl that has had a severe case of it; change the runs, and make the sleeping quarters of the hens roup-proof. It can be done, and should be.

To meet the complaints that come in every day, or week, one needs to go back to the A B C of poultry keeping. It takes thought and knowledge to be a success with poultry today. He must learn his lesson in some way and too often it is through the hard knocks of experience. There are so many things to learn and methods to unlearn. There is a profit in poultry, we know whereof we speak. Whether the profit be large or small, depends, in a large measure, how the poultry man meets his difficulties. Foresight is far better than hindsight, and the fellow who wants to keep in the game has got to keep his eyes open, and take every opportunity to gain facts.—Farmer's Union Sun.

Immediately after dressing, poultry should be placed into ice cold water and allowed to remain there until all the animal heat has left the body. Failure to do this is very apt to cause the carcasses to turn green in parts by the time they reach destination.

Having things convenient saves labor and discouragements.



Ideal Aluminum Leg Band
 To Mark Chickens
CHEAPEST AND BEST
 12 for 15c; 25-20c; 50-35c; 100-60c; 175-81.00;
 200-81.10; 500-82.50. Price list and sample 2c.
 Frank Myers, Mfr., Box 59, Freeport, Ill.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS



I have 200 breeders for quick sale at BARGAIN PRICES. Cocks, cockerels and yearling hens.

CHICK-A-DEE FARM, J. A. Dinwiddie, Prop., New Market, Tenn.

COWAN'S WHITE LEGHORNS

White, also Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks of the best breeding, at summer prices. Both old and young stock. Write me your wants.

THOMAS COWAN -- -- DECHERD, TENNESSEE

CLOSING OUT SALE

of Single Comb Crystal White Orpingtons, Kellerstrass Strain. Hens at \$1.00; Pullets and Cockerels of 1913, at \$1.00; Cocks of 1912, at \$2.50; 125 S. C. White Leghorns, 3 to 4 months, from a 265 egg strain, at 40 cents.

FLORIDETTE FARM, Box 151, HILLIARD, FLORIDA

Our Breeders and Their Birds

By EDW. M. GRAHAM, Knoxville, Tennessee

The attention of our readers is called to the half page display ad in this issue of Wm. Cook & Sons, Scotch Plains, N. J., originators of all the Orpingtons. You will find the ad in the first part of The Hen. Look it up right now and read it. Mr. P. A. Cook informs us that they have a better line of birds this season than ever before, both in home-bred stock and birds imported from their English plant. They have had on exhibit all summer a large display of birds at Atlantic City, on Young's Million Dollar Pier, including Orpingtons and Ornamental land and water fowl. Messrs. Cook & Sons have added many new buildings to their large plant, including laying houses, an incubator cellar which is seventy-five feet long; also a fine exhibition house. When you want anything in the Orpington line, don't fail to write Wm. Cook & Sons.

We have been requested to announce that Mr. Lawson, of the firm of Lawson & Betcher, Cleveland, Tenn., is the same A. J. Lawson, proprietor of White Hill Poultry Farm, and the originator of Lawson's Blue Ribbon strain Single Comb White Leghorns. See their ad elsewhere in this issue.

If interested in White Wyandottes write Carrington Jones, Holly Springs, Miss. Mr. Jones is an exclusive breeder of this popular fowl and can supply your wants with dispatch. See his ad elsewhere in The Hen.

SOUTHERN STATES INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO.

The Southern States Incubator derives its name from the fact that it is an incubator of Southern origin. So far as we know Messrs. Carter and Barrett are the only two Southern poultrymen that are operating an incubator, brooder and poultry yard equipment factory in the South. Our plant is located in College Park, Ga., a suburban town of Atlanta, being only 9 miles away, in the same county, connected by trolley and the Atlanta & West Point R. R. The Southern States Incubator is a hot water machine. Our experience teaches us that of the two types this is the more dependable. In designing the Southern States, we had three things in view, a machine more efficient than any we had experimented with; one more dependable, and one more durable than the general run. The most of the incubators on the market today are built too much with the idea of being to sell at a minimum price for the greatest profit. This kind of aim naturally brings about a machine that will not be in working order much more than its first season, and one that will give you a world of trouble. The Southern States is highly efficient in the service it renders, because we have a force draft through egg chamber that keeps the oxygen so necessary for the embryo chick, plentiful at all times; keeps the atmosphere sweet and free from offensive odors. Our moisture regulation makes the chick have an easy time getting out of the shell. Our arrangement of having oil tank on opposite side of machine from flame which feeds the burner by means of a small pipe, by force of gravity, not only makes the risk of catching fire practically eliminated, but it accounts for never allowing a vacuum to exist between the oil and wick, reduces the attention of snuffing wick from a twice-to-three-times-a-day-job to a twice-to-three-times-a-week-job. It further allows us, with absolute safety, to have our oil tank sufficiently

large to put enough oil in tank to run machine one week. This is a great saving of labor and worry. Another point of efficiency is that we have drawers to our machine instead of trays. These drawers are wire bottomed. All you have to do is to pull drawer open, and set a lamp on floor under same at night and you can study the different developments in each egg as compared with each other egg and thereby pick out all the infertile eggs and weak germ ones without touching the others. By this drawer you lessen the so-frequent occurrence of setting tray down too hard, or hitting edge of same against something in taking out to air, thus often jarring eggs and causing untold harm.

A word about the dependable feature of the Southern States: Our machine will not catch fire, because, as previously stated, the oil is away from the flame and no vacuum can ever occur between wick and oil. It is this vacuum of gas that causes explosions. Where there's no vacuum there can't be any gas and where there is no gas there can't be any explosion. You never heard of a full lamp exploding. It is always the one that is partly burnt out. Then, too, on account of our non-vacuum arrangement, our wicks do not char over like the old-style lamp, thus reducing the possibility of smoking. An incubator that won't smoke will not catch fire or explode. Our machine is so constructed that if it did smoke it will not pass the smoke fumes into the egg chamber. These are some of the features of why our machine is thoroughly dependable and you can go to bed at night and know everything will be all right next morning. We forgot to mention, while in this connection, that we have a double check on our regulation. In addition to having the regular thermostat regulation of the raising or lowering of the damper, as the temperature rises or lowers itself, we have a device which will lower or raise the wick which makes the righting of the correct temperature twice as quick as the old way. This is one of our strongest dependable features.

As to durability feature, which is our third general strong point. Our machines are durable, and so constructed so you can operate them several years because we have built all the inside equipment out of good grade of soft copper, instead of tin and galvanized metal as generally used in most makes of machines. Our wood casing is made of natural North Georgia Oak, properly seasoned and highly polished, made up on 4 high legs so you can look after the workings of machine without getting down on your knees to same. Our incubators

Don't Feed Green Food!

Do away with the bother by using **Succulenta Tablets**

They are better and cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drinking water for fowl. Sample can (100 large tablets) by mail 50c. Can of 250 large tablets by mail \$1.00. Drop postal for particulars to

The Succulenta Co., P. O. Box 405-25 Newark, N. J.

Brown Leghorns

"The Old-Time Favorites"

When eggs are high,
Do you have to buy?
Have you tried the rest?
Why not buy the best?

J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn.

Breeder of Brown Leghorns since 1890
—Experience Counts—

are a nice piece of furniture for the house, and will last for years.

If you buy a Southern States you can count on three things, viz.: It will hatch fertile eggs; it won't give you any trouble in doing so; and, thirdly, it's a machine that will stay with you. We know whereof we speak, for we have been experimenting and developing this machine for years.

The Southern States Duck and Poultry Farm is our farm, where we rear practical fancy poultry. The practical parts come in, in that we sell a large number of chickens and fresh eggs to the Atlanta markets, and in the fact that it affords us unbounding opportunity to hatch eggs in our machines the year round, thus giving us opportunity to study our machines all the time under the various different conditions that exist at the different times of the year.

The fancy part comes in from the fact that we have some of the best specimens of birds found in the country. We are quite extensive breeders of Black, White and Buff Orpingtons, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Homer Pigeons, White Indian Runner Ducks and Buff Orpington Ducks. Hatching eggs for sale at all times in season. Write for our catalog of incubators and chickens. If you already have our 1913 catalog, write us for 1914. It will be out last of the year and we will take pleasure in mailing you one promptly if you will only signify your desire for same by asking for it. It will be worth your while.—Carter & Bartlett.

TO LESSEN BREAKAGE

To reduce the enormous breakage of eggs in transit, which yearly causes a loss of millions of dollars to producers, and raises the price of eggs for consumers, the United States Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Chemistry, is conducting extensive experiments to determine the safest manner of packing eggs for long and short shipment by rail. The waste from the breakage of eggs, according to Year Book Reprint 552: "The Effect of Present Methods of Handling Eggs on the Industry and Product," in New York City alone in 1909 was over 137,804,768 eggs, or over 11 1-2 million dozen, out of a total consumption in 1909 of 127,689,600 dozens of eggs. In other words,

Bargain Sale of Breeders---R. I. REDS

We are now offering some great bargains in breeding stock at less than half price. Here is a great opportunity to get some good stock at bargain prices. Eggs at one-half price the rest of the season; send for free mating list.

We will have young stock ready to win for you at the fall fairs. Our beautiful catalog of 64 pages, printed in three colors, contains much valuable information. Sent for 20 cents in cash or stamps.

Sincerely yours,

BUSCHMANN-PIERCE RED FARMS --:- Box 60 --:- CARMEL, INDIANA



about 9 per cent. of all eggs received in New York were cracked, and of these a large number were unfit for food use. The egg supply of large cities, and particularly New York, has to come from a long distance, because according to the 13th Census, the Middle Atlantic States in 1909 sold only about 110,000,000 dozen eggs, or not enough to supply New York alone if every egg had been sent to that point. For the eastern coast cities, the distant corn districts are practically the sole source of supply, because the little gray hen does not have to scratch so hard for a living in the corn field as she does where grain is scarce. Increasing consumption of eggs adds to the distance from which eggs must come, and makes the safe shipment of this valuable food product more and more essential.

The Bureau of Chemistry regards the investigation of the methods of preventing egg breakage as particularly important because the many millions of dozens of eggs now broken in shipment naturally tend to keep the price of this valuable food higher than if there were no breakage, or breakage were materially reduced. The Bureau, through the Food Research Laboratory, is now engaged in shipping eggs handled in different ways on long journeys to different points in the United States, and is carefully noting their condition on receipt at their destination. Shippers, railroad men, and commission men are co-operating heartily with the investigators of the government, through their joint conference committee composed of representatives from the National Butter, Egg, and Poultry Association, the Traffic Managers' Association of Chicago, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The situation is growing very acute, because the railroads are claiming that their damage losses are such as to make the carrying of eggs an unprofitable commercial proposition. The shippers and consignees have large sums of money tied up in claims and litigation with the roads. If the Department of Agriculture succeeds, as it hopes to do, in devising a successful method of shipping eggs, it will contribute importantly to the poultry industry, in which the little gray hen produces food worth half a billion dollars annually.—American Poultry World.

SCATTERED SUNSHINE

Have you infirmities? Suppress them. Have you troubles? Hide them. Have you losses? Bury them. But if you have the crimson glow of health, paint it in your cheeks. If you are thrilled with the ecstasy of joy, print it on your smiles; and if you are blest with the overflowing measure of prosperity, shower its benefits, as golden sunbeams, on the needy about you. So shall dark shadows be driven from your sky, soft zephyrs shall sing siren songs, and bright angels shall be attracted to your pathway.—T. B. Welch.

NEW APPOINTMENT FOR THEO. WITTMAN

W. Theo. Wittman, widely known poultryman, as breeder, judge and show manager, has been appointed to take charge of special poultry work and instruction of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Mr. Wittman has been connected with the Agriculture Department for a number of years and has done yeoman work for the poultry interests of the state through his work at Farmers' Institutes. For several years he has had charge of the Allentown Fair and has made it one of the greatest fall shows of the country. He has been recently appointed to take entire charge of the poultry department of the Lancaster Fair. Mr. Wittman lives at Allentown but recently he has built a home at Mt. Gretna, Pa., where he will spend the summer season.—A. P. World.

Provide shade and plenty of fresh water for your poultry during the extremely hot weather.

We want the name of every young man who is ambitious to



BE A LAWYER

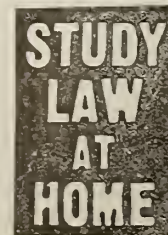
and we want to hear from every business man who wishes that he knew BUSINESS LAW.

Write today and let us tell you how we have made lawyers out of hundreds of young men just like you, and equipped business men with a legal training that has been of immense benefit to them. This School, founded 23 years ago, has graduates who have passed bar examinations in every state in the U. S. Courses endorsed by Bench, Bar, and Business men.

Learn about (1) our Complete College Law Course which fits for practice, and (2) our Complete, Practical, Business Law Course for Business Men. Find out about the low cost, and see how easily you can obtain a thorough knowledge of the Law while continuing your present work. **Easy Terms!**

Send today for handsome catalog and list of successful graduates all over the U. S. who grasped their opportunity by once answering an ad. like this!

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LAWSON & BETCHER Phones 291R and 291Q **CLEVELAND, TENN.**
R. F. D. No. 4

LAWSON & BETCHER Phones 291R and 291Q **CLEVELAND, TENN.**
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By J. A. THORNHILL, Hartselle, Alabama

Poultry Profits Doubled

CAPONS bring the largest profits — 100% more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Capons sell for 30c. a pound, while ordinary poultry brings only 15c. a pound. Progressive poultrymen know these things and use

PILLING CAPONIZING SETS

Sent postpaid, \$2.50 per set with "Easy-to-use" instructions.

We also make *Poultry Marker, 25c. Gape Worm Extractor, 25c. French Killing Knife, 50c.* Booklet, "Guide for Caponizing," FREE.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO., 23d & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

A. The Standard calls for pure white. I have seen birds with "cream"

incubator is just about 1-2 the price that any machine of anything like the quality has ever sold for before. If you do not get yours you are money out of pocket unless you write at once for particulars. Send today for prices and full information. Address **C. A. Cyphers, Pres., Buffalo Incubator Co. 476 Dewitt St., Buffalo, N.Y.**



A. I am not a Rock breeder and know but very little about them, but believe the dark female and a light male is the requirements of the Standard. The shape, size and color is what counts in the show room. Barred Rocks should be barred to the skin. A large bird has the advantage over a small one, unless it is too much so.

HOW TO GET YOUR FOWLS TO MOULT

While they are moulting or taking on a new coat of feathers, it is a good idea to add a limited amount of cotton seed meal or flaxseed

Partridge, Silver Penciled and Golden Barred

Madison Square Garden Champions
1906-7-8-9-10-11. -:- Free Catalogue

HILLCREST FARMS, Oakford, Pennsylvania

ROCKS

SPECIAL SALE OF

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

3 one-year-old males, \$5.00 each; 10 one-year-old hens, \$2.00 each; one trio of White Indian Runner Ducks, \$5.00. These are all fine birds and were used in my best pens this season. I need the room for the young stock. These birds are a great bargain at the price and I guarantee satisfaction.

WOLF CREEK POULTRY YARDS M. H. SMITH, Proprietor Abingdon, Va.

meal either to a dry mash or to the wet mash, say ten pounds to one hundred pounds is sufficient. They should only be fed during the time they are moulting. It is very rich, and will add color to the plumage, making it rich in oil.

Birds that you wish to moult early and quickly should by all means be kept cool, or in shaded places. The moult will be prolonged for some time if they are not kept cool. Therefore, this is very important. This system is best for a large flock, but one of the quickest ways to get a single bird to moult after it has been reduced in flesh, is to confine it in a cool, dark coop or building and feed heavily just what it will eat up clean, at least three times a day. You can ordinarily make a bird moult and grow a new coat in six weeks after it has become thin and you attempt to put on new flesh.

In addition to the regular grain mash feed, they should be fed an abundance of green food of some kind regularly every day. It helps to keep their digestive organs in good fix, and they get the benefit of the daily food when this is done. Tender rape, alfalfa, Swiss chard, oats or green food of any kind is the proper thing to give. Any abundant tender growth that can be cut every day will answer for this purpose.

When this method is first begun all chickens should be thoroughly dipped to see that they are free from insects. The house should be thoroughly cleaned with disinfectant, and the roosts thoroughly inspected to see that no mites are on the premises. If more attention was paid to this particular thing, thousands of fowls would moult out early and begin laying early in the fall. Of course,

there is a difference in fowls. Some varieties are inclined to get very fat, and are much harder to reduce than others. Old birds are more inclined to get fat than young ones. Therefore, in a case of this kind the flock should be separated. You will have to be governed in this by personal handling of the birds and see what difference exists.

Thousands of dollars could be saved to the Southern breeders by giving prompt attention to these suggestions, during the months of August and September.—Loring Brown in Atlanta Journal.

LICE MENACE TO LATE HATCHED CHICKENS

Head lice kill many late hatched baby chicks, according to Professor J. G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Many persons attribute the losses to all sorts of diseases, when a careful scrutiny would reveal the head swarming with lice. A small magnifying glass will help distinguish the vermin. There are no particular symptoms which indicate infection, other than a general lack of thrift.

A good remedy is four parts of vaseline or lard mixed with one part of blue ointment. The top of the head should be well greased at intervals of a week. It is better, however, not to wait for the lice but to grease every chick when hatched.

MOLD ON AIR PASSAGES OF POULTRY

The disease known as aspergillosis is caused by a growth of mold in the air passages causing rapid breathing, rattling in throat, general exhaustion and extreme emaciation. The chicks literally starve to death in the midst of plenty. Throw food within reach and they appear to eat ravenously; examine the crops and it is the same old story—completely empty. "Going light" is the most expressive description given. The chicks get thinner and thinner, and eventually die. By

far the greater number of chicks that die from unknown causes are victims of aspergillosis.

The disease is a fungi which may be found on dead or decaying matter, or in musty or moldy grain or litter. These fungi may be taken into the system with the food or by respiration. Not every chick is susceptible to the trouble, just as some people are immune to certain ailments. From a score of men who scooped and hauled oats where this fungi had developed, nineteen were seriously ill. The one escaped; very probably because of his superior lung power.

Medical treatment is of little or no good when the flock once becomes afflicted. We have only known of one affected chicken that lived and it never thrived. It grew to a fair size, but always had the appearance of a laggard, the plumage was dull and although a well-bred chicken it looked like a mongrel.

Prevention is the only remedy and that is not always easy. We unwittingly gave this dreaded trouble a start in one lot of chicks this spring. The prepared chick feed, which we invariably feed to the youngsters until they are five weeks old, was used. The howling mob was hungry and in desperation I searched for something to give them temporarily. A box of oatmeal that had been forgotten was found and some of the contents given to the hungry little scamps. Within twenty-four hours I saw one chick begin to show symptoms of aspergillosis. With grave misgivings the contents of the oatmeal box were examined and found to contain mold. The weather was warm and conducive to a rapid growth of the fungi and within one week half of the lot of healthy, happy youngsters were dead.

I am passing this experience on, hoping to warn others of unseen pitfalls—Minnie G. Stearns, in Farmer and Stockman.

Fresh air, night and day, is vital to poultry. But drafts are fatal.

Once a week, at least, disinfect the drinking fountains and dishes used by the poultry by scalding them in boiling water. Infectious diseases are spread very rapidly through feed troughs and drinking fountains.

Doctoring fowls is mighty unprofitable business for the poultry raiser, and prevention should be the watchword—strong stock, proper feeding and housing, cleanliness. When sickness does occur in his flock, his remedies should be the simple ones indicated and the hatchet.

For SALE

a few Houdan Cockerels and Pullets. March and April hatched, range raised, from Dr. Billman's stock. Price \$1.50 each. Address J. R. MARTIN, Box 364, Pulaski, Va.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS

Northern Grown Spencer, Snowflake, Fishel and Newell strains, fancy type, year-old stock, layers. Hens, \$2.00 each; Drakes, \$1.25 each. Penciled Runner White Egg Strain Hens, \$1.00; Drakes, 75 cents each. 50 White Leghorn Pullets, 75 cents each.

Petaluma Incubator Co., 142 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.

STANDARD FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

WHITE EGG STRAIN—PRICES REASONABLE. Winners at Louisville, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for mating list. Stock for sale after June 1st. If you want winners write me.

JOSEPH BAKER, Box 1, R. F. D. No. 1, EAGLE STATION, KY.



MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE

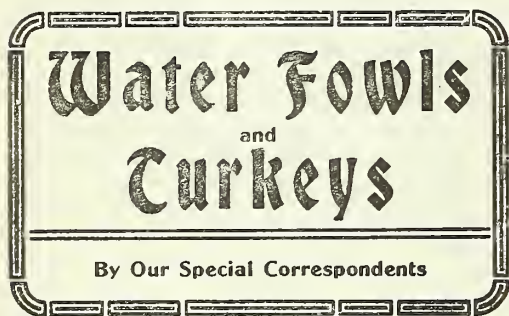
Do you want stock from the largest and finest in the South, from prize winners at Madison Square Garden, World's Fair, Nashville and many other great shows? Two flocks, unrelated, to select from. If so, write at once

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, Route 1, MULBERRY, TENNESSEE

NUSZ'S ROSE COMB REDS AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

Prize Winners and Heavy Layers. Eggs now half price. Some good breeders for sale cheap. Catalogue free.

MRS. H. R. NUSZ & SON
Box 300 Cecilia, Ky.



TURKEY TALK No. 1

As I have written so many articles on turkeys I hardly know what subject to select, but at this season I do not know of anything of more importance than judicious advertising. Now that we have a fine flock, buyers must know the fact. I mean by saying judicious advertising, to select as your medium a wide-awake journal that is adapted strictly to what you have to sell, circulating in a field of business that will reach the buyer, and do not be afraid of taking enough space to attract attention, but be sure that you have all that you advertise, or you will go down pretty soon. An honest fancier can soon make a reputation by sending out nothing more nor less than what he has represented, until his demands are greater every year than his supply—the stock stands as a living advertisement. The season is now on for early show tur-

keys and unless we let the public know what we have, they do not know where to go to get them. We always get good returns from an ad placed in the right place. Another good place to advertise what you have is at a good show that has good competition in your line of trade. If you have something good enough for a prize, where there is competition, then every breeder wants to know if you raised it and how many more you have at home like it, and even if you should not win a prize you have learned an object lesson of how to judge for yourself in the next show, and any judge will show you the defects in your turkey and if it can be overcome, advise you what course to pursue, that is if he is a breeder of any experience, but if the judge is only going by the written law of the Standard of Perfection, he can not tell what the trouble is or what the remedy would be.

Now that we have been successful in raising nice flocks let's advertise and show our stock that we may exchange cold cash for show birds and breeders and benefit journal men as well as ourselves.—Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn.

CARE OF DUCKS

It is better for an inexperienced persons to set duck eggs under a good hen.

After the first week sprinkle the eggs every few days with lukewarm water; do this until the 25th day, then immerse all the eggs in water slightly warmed; this softens the shells and is easier to break; duck eggs require more moisture than hen eggs. It requires 28 days for them to hatch.

Feed often and little at a time; give fresh water every time you feed, re-

moving water after they have had enough. Follow this method for 4 or 5 days, then leave water with them all the time, but do not permit the floor of the coop to become foul or too wet. Keep the floor covered with sand at all times.

The first feed for ducklings: Hard boiled eggs chopped fine, or bread moistened with milk and sprinkle with little sand. After the first week feed three times a day a mixture of 3 parts wheat bran, 2 parts shorts, 1 part cornmeal with a little sand on it and add one-half part meat scrap, increasing the meat scrap as the ducks grow. Give plenty of green food chopped fine; never permit any sour feed to remain in the coop. In hot weather provide plenty of shade. Fresh air, plenty of fresh water, sand and shade are essential things for the successful raising of ducks.

It is not necessary that Runner ducks have a swimming pool. All they need is drinking water; vessel to be deep enough to rinse the nostrils to prevent sore eyes; if nostrils get stopped up inject a little castor oil to soften the mucus. You need not worry about mites, roup, sorehead, white diarrhoea, gapes, cholera or scaly legs.

If eggs are set under hens keep hens well dusted to keep down lice, also grease duckling's head with a little lard, as they will have head lice if extra precaution is not taken.

Matured Runner ducks require very little attention. The most important thing is plenty of fresh drinking water at all times.

A flock of 25 or 30 can be kept on a small back yard lot. They require shade at all times. In the winter months they should have good shelter if you desire them to produce eggs.

Mate about 5 or 6 ducks to one drake for good fertility. Feed in the morning a mash composed of wheat bran, 3 parts; shorts, 2 parts; cornmeal, 1 part; alfalfa meal, 2 parts; beef scrap, 1 part, and one-half part sand; mix wet and feed in troughs. Evening feed same as above; corn chops, oats and wheat occasionally.

Keep before the ducks at all times plenty of sand, oyster shell and charcoal. It is important that they have plenty of green food daily. If no fresh green stuff, feed alfalfa meal moistened. They only require dry clean litter as a bed during the cold months, and the open during warm weather. They usually lay at night or early in the morning. No nests or roosts are needed, any one that has a town or city lot can raise them profitably.

They can be raised with less loss and more profit than chickens. A 2-foot fence is all that is required.—Poultry News.

Put a little tobacco dust and ashes in the nests. This is the time when lice and mites begin to multiply rapidly, and a good insecticide will go a long way towards destroying them.

SNOWFLAKE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

MRS. E. E. ESHBACH

1402 STURM AVENUE

Winner of First Ribbons at Great 1912 Atlanta Show
Prize Winners Always. Heavy Layers of Pure
White Eggs. Breeding and Young Stock for Sale

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

700 HENS EARN \$1,300 A YEAR

When most men do not earn a salary of more than from \$600 to \$1000 a year, earning a profit of \$1300 from 700 hens places a man in the front row of success. This is being done by O. D. Wells of Skowhegan, Maine, who, with his wife as his only helper, is leading his profession as a poultry raiser.

Four years ago Mr. Wells was engaged in the canning business and previous to this had never kept hens. The first year in the poultry business he made a net profit of \$900, the second year \$1000, the third \$1300, and now in his fourth year at the business everything indicates that he will make as much as last year.

The two secrets of his success are work and method. He keeps a strict account of what each pen of hens is doing, and of his expenditures. By this he is able to see the results of different feeds and where he can cut down expenses. He claims that it pays to be systematic in feeding. He has certain hours for feeding and regularly, twice a day, he gathers the eggs.

His poultry farm consists of three acres, including a good set of buildings, and is situated three-quarters of a mile from the village. The soil is light and sandy, with natural drainage. He receives his water supply from bored wells, which are easily obtained from driving down several two-inch pipes with pumps attached to the tops at convenient places.

From the beginning, Mr. Wells planned accurately just what he would do. The hen house and brooder house that he built then have never been changed. In the hen house there was capacity for 700 layers and he has never increased the number by crowding. He aims rather to increase the profits from each hen and has succeeded in doing so every year since he started. The hen house is a good sized one, being 263 feet long by 15 feet deep. It is of the usual type, with open windows in front, ordinary box nests, and curtained roosting closets, and faces the South. The interior is divided into fourteen pens; ten that are 15 by 20 feet, and four that are 15 by 12. In the larger pens he puts 60 hens and in the smaller 25. On the North of the hen house are yards for each pen which extend out a distance of 100 feet.

On the north of his set of buildings he built his brooder house. This is a substantial building, 100 by 12 feet, divided into three sections with the easterly one double walled and windowed. In this section he sets his incubators, of which he has three, two 360-egg and one 140-egg. These he runs three times, starting about February 15th. When the first lot is hatched it is removed to brooders in the westerly section of the house. The second hatch is put in the center section and when the third comes off, the incubators are removed entirely and the brooders taken away from the first hatch for the use of the third.

The chicks are fed commercial chick food first of all, then, at the end of the first week, he adds dry mash, and after that the food is gradually shift-

DICK to DICK

Dear Dick:—If you want a guaranteed Buff Leghorn or White Rock winner for your show I would advise you to write

WOOLLEY'S POULTRY FARM -:- Charlotte, N. C.

I have been there and know they have the goods. Your friend, as ever.—DICK.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

Brook Lawn beauties will attend the Conservation Exposition Poultry Show. Be sure to see them. As egg producers they are unexcelled.

For beauty and show points, right down-to-date. **BROOK LAWN POULTRY YARDS, Brush Creek, Tenn. Route No. 2.**

HINTON'S POULTRY

Quality WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BUCKEYES, BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS, PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS. Baby chicks and eggs for hatching from select prize winners and great egg producers. A few good breeders and a choice lot of Collie puppies for sale. Write your wants; I can please you as to prices and quality.

MRS. H. P. HINTON,

-:- IRVING, TEXAS

ed, when three weeks old, to cracked corn and hard grains. About this time the chicks begin to have their liberty in the yards to the north of the brooder house. Here newly sowed oats allow them all the green food they care for and they begin to grow stocky. This year Mr. Wells has 1200 fine chickens and hasn't lost a one.

The superfluous cockerels are killed off for broilers so long as the market is good and then the remainder are put into a special yard and fattened for roasters.

In September Mr. Wells reserves 250 of the year-old hens for breeders. The others he begins to dress for the market. These, as well as all of his poultry and eggs, he ships to a wholesale marketman in Boston with whom he has dealt ever since he has been in the hen business, with satisfaction to both sides.

By October the hen house is ready for the pullets which are then put into the pens they are to occupy the rest of their lives. The year-olds are put into pens by themselves so that when breeding time comes the addition of the cockerels is all that is necessary. Four cockerels are run in the larger pens and three in the smaller. Mr. Wells does not confine himself to one breed of poultry, but has three, the Rhode Island Red, the White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Another thing in which he differs from a good many poultrymen is that he does not use trap-nests to find out what his hens are doing, but depends only on keeping them vigorous, as he declares a vigorous pullet must lay if given proper materials to make eggs with. New blood is introduced every third generation through purchased males.

Mr. Wells lays great stress on the importance of green food for the hens. He raises on his three acres an abundant supply for his hens for summer and winter, doing all the work himself. In the early spring thickly sown rye is the green food. Usually he cuts three crops of this. Then come clover

and alfalfa. Last of all mangle beets and other vegetables. Some kind of green food is furnished the hens every day.

The diet for the hens is worked out by system with a mixture of reasoning to determine changes necessary in the amount or kind of food, according to the weather, and condition of the hens. Dry mash is the mainstay of the food. Morning and night the hens are fed corn, wheat or oats in deep litter, and about noon they are given their ration of green food.—Jno. E. Taylor, in Rural Life.

When taking eggs to market, cull and keep all the dirty and small eggs at home.

Clean and disinfect incubators and brooders every time they have served a turn. Brooders especially should be thoroughly scraped, and cleaned.—F. J. R., in Progressive Farmer.

Assorting market eggs according to size and color is a good business move. It attracts the eyes and the appetite of the buyer, and the sale is readily made. It always pays to cater to the whims of the buying public, notwithstanding what our personal ideas may be.

Utility must not be forgotten. No breed that fails in practical points can long stand well in popularity. And the practical points are: Great productiveness in eggs, even-colored, even-shaped, generous-sized eggs, and the greatest possible increase of weight for food consumed.

There is only one way to build up a heavy-laying strain, and that is to select hens that are good layers and if possible hens that come from a line of good layers, and to them a male bird that is known to be the "son" of a good layer. This work is possible only by the use of trap-nests.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

to get the right start or the right birds to supply new blood. I offer my 1913 breeders at exceptionally reasonable prices. By all means do not buy till you know what I have to offer. My birds are healthy, vigorous and the most prolific layers.

HATTEMER WHITE ORPINGTON FARM :- :- **FORT DEPOSIT, ALABAMA**

KILMAN'S SINGLE COMB REDS

BETTER THAN EVER.—After winning a Lion's share in the best shows of the South, and in the strongest company, we are now prepared to fit up a Cockerel, Pullet, Trio or Pen for any competition. Give us a trial.

W. F. KILMAN :- :- **BALD KNOB, ARKANSAS**

JONES' WHITE WYANDOTTES

show room. It is a pleasure to answer correspondence. **CARRINGTON JONES, Box H, Holly Springs, Miss.**

150 Cockerels from my best matings, I can please you both as to quality and price. Write me your wants for the breeding pen and the

Specialty Clubs and Associations

As Reported by Their Secretaries

TO SHOW SECRETARIES

In a short while the White Rock Club will vote on the place of holding the 1913-1914 annual meeting. Our 1912-1913 meeting was held at Springfield, Ill., and we brought to that show a class of over 300 birds. We should do as well or better this coming winter. If you would care to have us meet with you, and have any special premium inducements you would care to offer, kindly let me know of the same at your earliest convenience. —James V. Johnson, Secretary, Little Rock, Ark.

The American Black Minorca Club has issued their Annual Catalog, containing 64 pages. The book is neatly gotten up and contains several valuable articles by prominent Minorca breeders, besides the by-laws, roster of members and minutes of the Baltimore meeting held last January. Write M. A. Northrup, Secretary and Treasurer, Orangeburg, N. Y., for further particulars.

BLACK ORPINGTON BREEDERS, ATTENTION

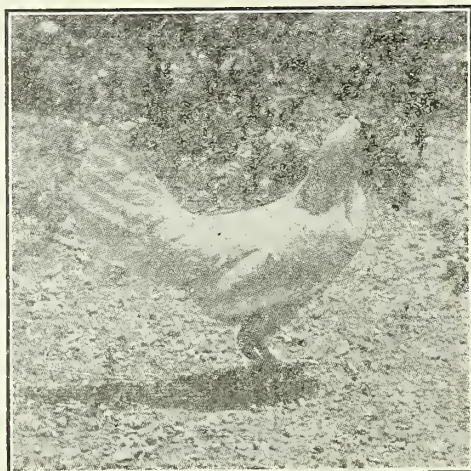
The American Black Orpington Club will offer special premiums at 500 Poultry Shows and Fairs. You should be able to compete for these specials; to do so, you must be a member. The annual dues are \$1.00, which will pay you up until January 1, 1915. Poultry Show Secretaries who have not yet received our 1913-14 offer are urged to write the Secretary at once. There are also a few Western State meetings to be had. We are preparing for a great meeting to be held at the

Madison Square Garden Show, which will be attended by all Eastern Black Orpington Breeders. The Mid-West meeting will occur at Quincy, Ill. We are about to hold the annual election by mail, so you should not put off becoming a member any longer, but sit down and enclose \$1.00 to-day, or write the Secretary for particulars. Annual Year-Book will be out January 1, 1914, and your name should be in it. Some advertising space yet for sale. Address, American Black Orpington Club, Ora Overholser, Secretary-Treasurer, Eaton, O.

AMERICAN BUTTERCUP CLUB MEETING.

It has now been definitely decided that the Second Annual Business Meeting of the American Buttercup Club will be held in the City of New York, at 10 o'clock, on Thursday, December 4th, next.

This will be in connection with the Grand Central Palace Show of the Empire Poultry Association, at which we expect to see the greatest exhibition of Buttercup fowls ever yet made. Birds will be there on exhibition from California and other most distant States. The premium list will be sent to all our club members without appli-



Lily White II, Score 96. Blue Ribbon Winner. Note the low tail and concave back. Bred, owned and exhibited by Lawson & Betcher, Cleveland, Tenn.

cation. Others should write for one to L. D. Howell, Secretary, Mineola, N. Y.

Now, let every breeder who possibly can, not only attend, but send some of his stock for comparison. A yellow ribbon secured in the competition of this show will be a greater feather in your cap than a blue one at any other show in America.

No doubt our meetings will hereafter have to move West; perhaps to Chicago in 1914, and San Francisco in 1915, so Eastern breeders may not have another such opportunity. Birds will be scored for all members desiring it who cannot attend in person, thus giving them a chance to note their weak points.—Isaac F. Tillinghast, Secretary American Buttercup Club, Factoryville, Pa.

NATIONAL S. C. BLACK ORPINGTON CLUB NOTICE

Seventh annual catalog goes to press soon and all interested in Blacks are urged to join in time to have their names in the club directory.

This club should not be confused with any other similar club devoted to Black Orpingtons. This club has ten times as many members as any such club by different name. Awards a gold-plated medal to any member winning a 1st at any American or Canadian show in competition with one other member, and if ten members compete a silver cup. If no other member competes a silk ribbon will be given to the member winning a 1st. Dues are \$1 per year, but send no money till you see the club catalog of last year, free to all interested in Black Orpingtons.—Milton W. Brown, Secretary, Station L, Cincinnati, O.

ALLAN KNEW

The teacher in a country school always tried to make the lessons as interesting as possible.

"Now children," she said, "let me see what you remember about the animal kingdom and the domestic animals that belong to it. You have named all the domestic animals but one. Who can tell what that one is?"

There was no reply.

"What!" exclaimed teacher. "Does no one know? It has bristly hair, likes the dirt, and is fond of getting into the mud."

A small boy at the end of the class raised a timid hand.

"Well, Allan?" said teacher.

"Please, ma'am," said the little boy, reflectively, "it's me."

—September Lippincott's.

If any of your fowl, young or old, die, don't "throw them over the fence." Burn or bury them—deep.

S. C. White LEGHORNS

No Other Breeds -:- ADAM FISHER, Charlotte, North Carolina

CHICAGO WANTS THE NEXT MEETING OF A. P. A.

It seemed to be the almost unanimous opinion of the members attending the last annual meeting of the American Poultry Association at Atlantic City, that Chicago is entitled to have the next annual meeting. Chicago hereby—through the Chicago Poultry Society and the Chicago Association of Commerce—extends to the American Poultry Association a cordial invitation to hold its next annual convention in this city, and pledges to help to make it the largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held by the American Poultry Association.

There are many reasons why Chicago should have the next meeting of the American Poultry Association, and one of the principal reasons is that Chicago has never yet had the pleasure of entertaining the members of the American Poultry Association in annual convention assembled—though Chicago is the second largest city in America and the fourth largest city in the world. Another very convincing reason that the convention should be held here is that Chicago is the most centrally located large city in the United States, with 38 main railroads pouring over a thousand passenger trains daily into her railroad stations. No change of cars when you go to Chicago—all roads lead to the beautiful city by the lake—with her many miles of boulevards and 95 public parks, squares and playgrounds; 46 theatres and music halls; eight large amusement parks; 37 public libraries and reading rooms; 68 large hotels, capable of holding over 150,000 guests; 69 hospitals, 134 educational institutions, 98 benevolent institutions, 34 public monuments and statues, 42 cemeteries and many other features too numerous to mention.

A few of the interesting facts about Chicago include the largest hog, cattle, lumber, stove, grain markets in the world; largest railroad center in the world; largest packing-house center in the world; largest grain elevator capacity; largest retail dry goods store; largest cold storage capacity; largest stock yards, and the largest and most complete water system in the world. Chicago is twenty-six miles long, 15 miles wide, with a total area of 190 square miles, being the largest city in area in America, with 22 miles of lake frontage, where more people go bathing daily than any other city in America, not excepting Atlantic City. The delightful, fresh, invigorating, life-giving breezes from Lake Michigan make Chicago an ideal summer resort where hundreds of thousands of out-of-town people spend their vacations every year, enjoying the thousands of interesting and educational attractions to be found within her city gates. No long spells of hot weather in Chicago

GABHART'S WHITE LEGHORNS

With ten years experience in line breeding this one variety, we feel our claims are entitled to your consideration. We have won at nine of the largest shows and 3rd in the International Egg-Laying Contest, Frankfort, Ky. 400 utility pullets for fall delivery, old and young stock for any competition. Cock birds \$2 and \$3. W. E. GABHART, Box M, Bohon, Ky.

FOR SALE

We have a large number of S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Cornish, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Cochins, Bantams, Mammoth Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. Our prices are reasonable when quality is considered and we guarantee satisfaction. Eggs balance of season \$1 per setting.

NEVIN POULTRY YARDS, Wardin Bros., Route 7, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

in the good old summer time—old Lake Michigan won't allow you to go crazy with the heat in Chicago.

So come to Chicago, boys, and see a real live, up-to-date hustling, bustling, rushing, pushing city that is the real eighth wonder of the world. Just think of it, in 1834 you could hunt wild wolves in what is now the heart of the city of Chicago and in less than eighty years it has become the fourth largest city in the world and the second largest city in America.

Chicago extends to you a cordial invitation to come and partake of her hospitality and see a city that is really worth seeing.—Clarence Ward, Chairman Publicity Committee.

POINTED POULTRY FACTS

The hen is truly a profit payer. She is capable of producing from 150 to 200 eggs in a year. If these eggs were hatched and the chicks sold at the age of six months, they would yield a return of no less than \$60.

The nest egg theory is out of date. There used to be an old-time belief that it was necessary to have nest eggs in order to induce the hens to lay. There can be but one virtue in the nest egg and that is to teach the

hens to lay in particular nests but the nest egg has no influence whatever on production.

Now is the time to get rid of the old hens, while the price is good. They will get poorer and poorer as the moulting season advances. When disposing, pick out all over two years of age, unless they are valuable breed specimens.

Every breeder should support his local poultry show, and do all in his power to make it a complete success. There is no one person in any locality who does more for the good of the industry than does the secretary of the show.

The census in 1870 gave an average of thirty eggs per hen per month in the United States. The estimates of 1912 gave an average of over ninety eggs per hen. In the forty years the average has been tripled per hen.

WHEN THE HENS BEGIN TO LAY

Yes, we very well remember

When the snow began to thaw,
And we stood beside the saw-buck,
With a newly sharpened saw,
Working hard, when of a sudden,
There arose a fearful din,
And we dropped the saw and hastened
To the henhouse and within
Saw the rooster on the nest-walk,
And the hens on nests of hay,
And we knew the time was with us
When the hens begin to lay.

Long we'd waited through the winter
For the joyful, cackling sound;
Often looked and found but nest-eggs,
In the nest, so nice and round.
Long we'd thought of all the good things,
That our Ma and Sal would bake—
Frosted custards, pies and puddings—
That an appetite would wake;
But these much desired dainties,
Must appear some distant day,
When the basket we were heaping,
When the hens began to lay.

Oft the mind reverts to boyhood,
With its joyous, happy days,
With its pleasures and its troubles,
And our free and happy lays,
But the memory still will linger,
For it never can depart,
'Cause the way is through the stomach
That you reach a farm boy's heart;
And the tempting rows of dishes,
That the cupboard did display,
Was a feature, sure and certain,
When the hens began to lay.
—J. L. Perham, in Budget-Beacon.

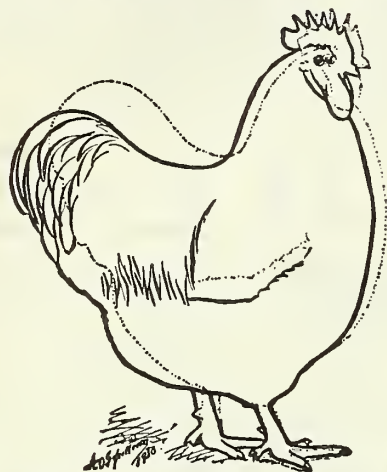


ANCONA COCK

Won first prize at the Southern International Show, Atlanta, Ga., 1912. Owned by H. E. Portrum, Rogersville, Tenn.

The ... Orpingtons

Black, Buff and White



Specimen Illustration (much reduced)

A COMPLETE AND AUTHORITY TEXT BOOK and Instructive Treatise devoted to the Orpington Fowl, the most popular breed in England and one of the leading favorites of Standard-bred Poultry in America. This book (80 large pages and cover) tells how to select breeders and how to mate for best results. Care, feeding and management fully discussed.

Edited by

J. H. DREVENSTEDT,

Breeder and Judge of twenty-five years' experience and member of Standard Revision Committee 1898, 1905 and 1910

Fully Illustrated by

F. L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling, I. W. Burgess and others.

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Chapter V—White Orpingtons
Chapter VI—Non-Standard Varieties.
Chapter VII—Orpingtons as Exhibition Fowl
Chapter VIII—What Breeders Say
Chapter IX—Orpingtons as Utility Fowl

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Text and Illustrations are based on the changes in the 1910 American Standard of Perfection

Tells what changes were made, why they were made and how they will affect the mating and breeding problems that now confront the breeders of Orpingtons. Progressive breeders and exhibitors who wish to keep abreast of the times cannot afford to be without this book. Text supplemented by over sixty illustrations, by Sewell, Schilling and Burgess, a study in pictures that will prove valuable to breeders, bringing clearly before the eyes of all Orpington admirers, in the minutest detail, every point of value in the fowl. The text and illustrations not only bring the book down to date, but anticipate the advancement of the breed for years to come.

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CONTRACTS: ENFORCEABLE AND UNENFORCEABLE

When, in the ordinary dealings of life, you arrive at a business agreement, you expect to carry out your part, and expect that the other party will carry out his. Almost invariably, in the ordinary agreements that are regularly arrived at, each of you promises to give something or to forego in return for what the other is to do under the agreement. He is to mow your lawn; you are to give him fifty cents. He is to rent your house, paying you twenty dollars a month; you are to furnish him with the use of that house. There is mutuality of obligation, and thus the difficult question of the consideration so necessary to contracts does not arise.

You have agreed definitely enough with your neighbor that he is to have trees now growing in your acre woodlot, and he is to pay you a hundred dollars therefor, the trees to become his property as they stand. Each of you is to give something, so there is consideration. You do not want litigation to arise from this agreement; you do not want, or expect, to go to court to have it enforced, else you would not have entered into it—for the unprofitability of "buying a law suit" is proverbial. But you do want to have the agreement in such form that, if disagreement arise you would be able to enforce your rights. You may not be able to "lick" Neighbor Jones; and, even if you can, that would only involve you in an action for assault and battery. You want the contract in such form that if you must assert your rights you will have them in a form which the law—the procedure provided for the enforcement of rights—will recognize.

Probably the principal reason why the average man finds his contracts unenforceable is because of the lack of the written evidence which the law requires in certain classes of cases. In the case of the sale of the standing timber the law of most states requires that it be evidenced by a writing signed by the party against whom it is to be enforced, otherwise the courts would not enforce it. A statement of the principles which determine in what form a contract must be evidenced to be valid may not possess the interest attaching to other branches of the law, but they are of the utmost practical importance to the average individual in the guidance of the business affairs of everyday life.

There are probably no two sections of written law which possess the practical importance, or have had the far-

reaching influence of the 4th and 17th sections of the Statute of Frauds, enacted by the English Parliament in 1676. These provisions have been re-enacted by the legislatures of the various states in but slightly varying form and the principles are firmly embodied in our law and are set down to guide all of us in the formation of our contractual agreements. Every student of the law memorizes these provisions.

What is known as the 4th section specifies certain classes of contracts which must be evidenced by a signed writing if they are to be enforceable. The first of these is an agreement by an executor or administrator to answer damages out of his own estate. Of course, one holding such a position is not personally bound to pay the debts of the deceased out of his own pocket; but if he does so agree, it must be in writing, if he is to be bound by his promise.

The next class of agreements covered are those "to answer for the debt, default or miscarriage of another." If some third party suffers under an existing, or contemplates a future, liability and you agree with his creditor to make it good for him, that agreement must be evidenced by a writing signed by you if you are to be bound by it. Suppose John Sims comes to you, tells you he has no money, and must have a pair of shoes, and you agree to see that he gets them at the store. You go with him to the storekeeper and say, "Let Sims have a pair of shoes, I will see you paid." By this statement you have become directly and personally liable and it is not within the statute. But if you say, "Let Sims have a pair of shoes, if he doesn't pay you I will," then this is a contract to answer for the debt of another within the statute and there must be some written memorandum signed by you if the agreement is to be enforceable.

One of the most important of the provisions is that any contract or sale of lands, or any interest in or concerning land, must be evidenced by a signed writing. This is the provision that requires that a contract with reference to standing timber be in writing for it is with reference to realty. So, too, contracts to buy land, or for mineral rights are within this provision and must be in writing. It is to be noticed that if the contract calls for the delivery of timber or of coal from the lands of the owner by the owner, that is not within this provision, since he himself is to cut or mine it, thus severing it from the land so that it loses its character as realty. But if he sells coal or oil as it lies beneath his farm the contract must be in writing. The same applies to all leases, except short term leases, which are excepted in most of the states.

Or if a contract is not to be performed within a year from the making thereof it must be evidenced by writing to be enforceable. This applies only to contracts which cannot be performed within a year. Thus leases for a period of over a year from the date when they are made, contracts to work for over a year, etc., must

be in writing. But if you agree to support Sam Allison for the rest of his life, that contract is not within the statute for, though Sam is but twenty years old and in good health, he may die within a year and thus the contract be performed. True, if you hired Sam Allison to work for you for a year and a half he might die and that would end the matter, but it would not be a performance of the contract as would the other.

The seventeenth section provides that contracts for the sales of goods, wares and merchandise for the price of \$50, or over, shall not be good unless there is written evidence signed by the party to be charged, or part delivery and acceptance, or part payment. The amount below which the statute does not apply is varied by the statutes in the various American states which have re-enacted this provision in varying forms.

It is to be noticed that the contract is the agreement, not the writing. The writing is merely evidence of the contract. It may be made at any time after the contract has been agreed upon, up to the time of suit. The writing need not be a formal document to comply with this statute. Any note or memorandum is sufficient so long as it contains all material terms, as the names of the parties, the subject matter, the consideration given, etc. There may be several papers, as a series of letters or telegrams, so long as they are consistent and connected. The necessary signature of the party to be charged may appear at any point and may be affixed either by the party himself or his authorized agent. Thus at an auction the auctioneer is the agent of both parties and if his memo contains the essential terms his entry of the names of the parties will amount to the necessary signature and complete the required writing.

The law of some states requires that some contracts be under seal as well as in writing. In many states seals have been abolished. In all states the tendency is to lessen their effect. The principal reason that makes the seal of comparatively little import is that it is required only on the most important and formal contracts, as deeds. The printed forms provided for these instruments include a seal; and further, these are instruments of an importance that requires the services of a competent attorney who is familiar with the requirements of the particular state and will see to it that the necessary formalities are complied with. The simple legal scroll (L. S.) has been generally substituted for the more formal wax seal. Seals, used where not necessary, are merely superfluous.

It should be remembered that all contracts need not be in writing. The general rule is that if no statute requires that the particular kind of contract be in writing it need not be, and so contracts other than those specified in the statutes may be oral. Of course, even though no writing be required, prudent men frequently draw their contracts in writing that the evidence may be preserved in more permanent

and indisputable form should trouble arise. If the matter is of considerable importance, better embody the terms in a letter addressed to the other party, sign it, keep a copy, and see that he replies over his signature, accepting the proposal and terms.

(Copyright 1913, by Walter K. Towers)

DURING MOULTING TIME

A number of plans may be followed to induce early moulting. The hens should be well over the moult by the time the cold fall winds begin to blow. Those caught thin of feathers when cold weather sets in can not be expected to lay during the winter, as their energy must be expended in growing a crop of feathers, and in keeping warm. Early March pullets often go through the moult during the fall. Hens go through the moult earlier and quicker when separated from the male birds and this should be attended to as soon as the breeding season is over.

We make pot-pie of the old roosters early in the season, and dispose of the cockerels as soon as they reach the marketable size, to make room for the hens and the young pullets. The cockerels are very greedy and it doesn't pay to keep them until late fall at the expense of the rest of the flock. If one must keep them, it is best to keep them in separate runs.

A variety of feed is best for moulting hens, as they should be kept in good condition. Sunflower seed and oil meal fed in small quantities each day are excellent to hasten moulting and grow bright smooth feathers. They can be mixed with bran or middlings and fed in hoppers, the wheat product also being very beneficial. A good way to feed the sunflower seeds raised on the place is to cut the heads off close to the stalks and lay them down for the hens to pick at. They soon learn to eat them up clean and watch for more.

The hens and roosting places must be kept perfectly free from lice, one of the worst preys upon the vitality of fowls, and roosts should be so arranged that cold drafts can not blow directly upon the fowls. Give plenty of pure drinking water. Anything that adds to the comfort of your fowls will help in bringing them to a safe and prosperous condition for the winter, as well as for the coming spring laying and breeding season.—C. B. W. in Successful Farming.

A chicken should never be eaten the day it is killed. The tenderest fresh killed chicken will be tough, immediately after the animal heat has left the body. In about twelve hours however, the muscles will relax, and it then becomes acceptable for food.

A hen that begins to lay in November and lays even as many as ten eggs a month through to the end of February, at the prices that prevail in any town, has paid for her feed for a whole year and all she produces the remaining eight months of the year is clear profit.

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COMO CHIX YARD—Sheppard's Anconas Eggs or chicks. Registered Collies. T. P. Wood, Como, Tenn. 116

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BLUE ANDALUSIANS—White Faced, Black Spanish and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. First winners Tennessee and Georgia State Fairs, 1911-12. Eggs at \$1.50 per 15. Fine registered Collie pups for sale cheap. H. R. Birchett, Lebanon, Tenn. 117

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IMPROVED CAMPINES—Golden and silver. Yearlings and young stock for sale; farm raised. Catalogue free. KLAGER'S POULTRY YARDS, Hespeler, Ont. 114

DUCKS AND GEESE

STONAWAY FARM, Bennettsville, S. C. Eggs, White Runners, \$3 per 12, Toulouse Geese, 30 cents each; S. C. Red, heavy-laying, blue ribbon strain, \$2 per 15. White French Poodles, \$5 each. 112

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—A fine lot of breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. Address, THE DIEKOFF POULTRY FARM, Westport, Ind. 114

BLACK LANGSHANS

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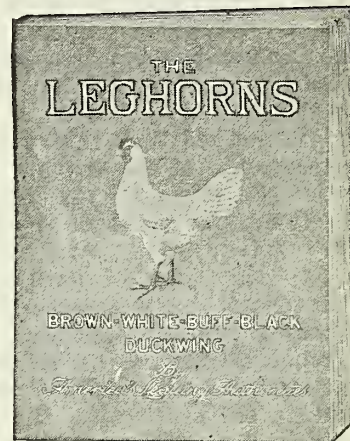
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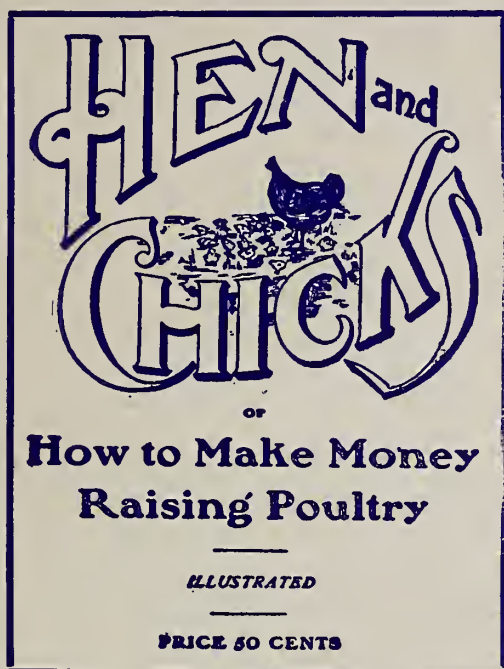
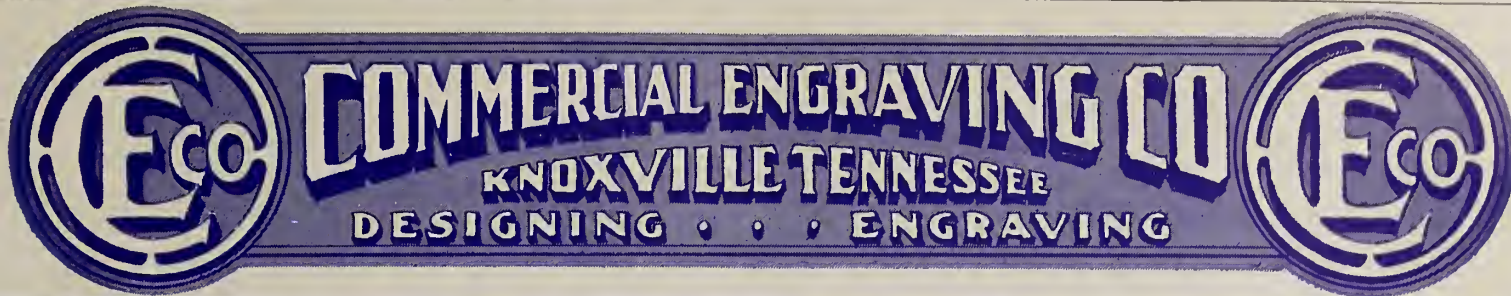
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